DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 026 565 AC 003 129

By-Piven, Herman; Alcabes, Abraham

Education and Training for Criminal Justice; A Directory of Programs in Universities and Agencies (1965-1967).

Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, D.C.

Pub Date [68]

Note-136p.

Available from-Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 ($.70).

EDRS Price MF-$0.75 HC Not Available from EDRS.

Descriptors-Agencies, Continuing Education Centers, *Corrective Institutions, Court Litigation, *Directories, Graduate Study, *Inservice Programs, *Law Enforcement, Parole Officers, Probation Officers, *Professional Education, Universities

This directory lists academic institutions and service organizations which report major training programs for practice in corrections, law enforcement, and the courts. Part one lists the colleges, universities, and graduate professional schools which offer a major course of study for practice in the field of criminal justice. Part two contains a list of crime and delinquency centers which are structurally associated with a university and engaged in training. Criminal justice systems which conduct major inservice training programs are listed in part three: probation/parole; correctional institutions, and law enforcement systems. (nl)

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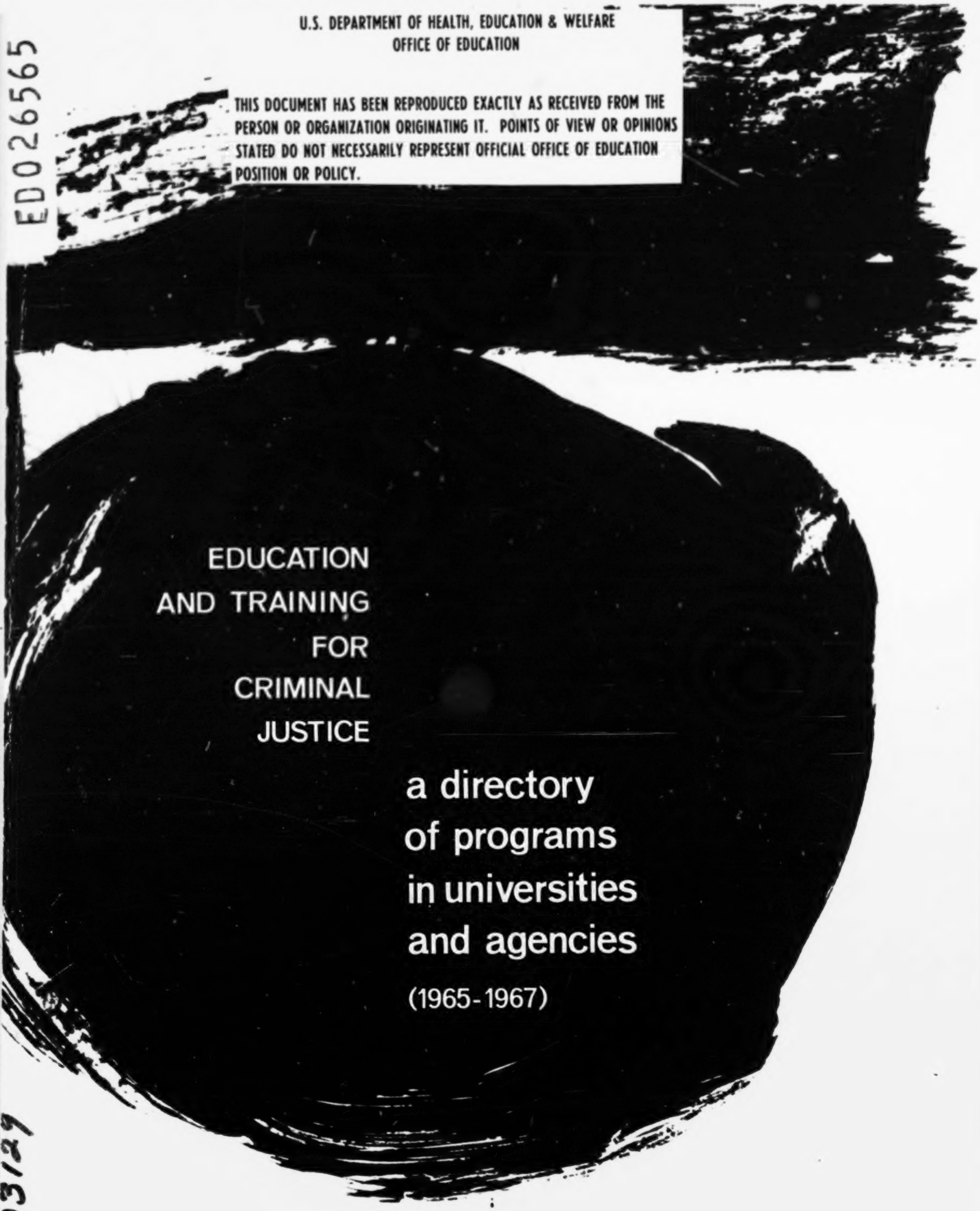

EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE

a directory of programs in universities and agencies

(1965-1967)

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EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE

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BY

Herman Piven
Abraham Alcabes

PILOT STUDY OF CORRECTIONAL TRAINING AND MANPOWER

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Social and Rehabilitation Service
Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 – Price 70 cents

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We wish to thank the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, sponsors of the Pilot Study of Correctional Training and Manpower. This directory was prepared under a grant from the Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development.

The authors wish to express their appreciation to the 2,500 schools and agencies throughout the country which provided information necessary for this directory.

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Both authors have worked as probation officers and have conducted research in the correctional field. Their recent studies have focused on developing evaluation instruments by which to assess the impact of training on correctional practice.

PREFACE

Many individuals and organizations have expressed the need to identify various types of training programs designed to prepare for practice with delinquents and offenders. Students, faculty members, training leaders, practitioners and others have frequently requested information as to the location of training for specific roles in the field of Criminal Justice. This directory attempts to provide information of this nature in compact form. It identifies those academic institutions and service organizations which report major training programs for practice in corrections, law enforcement and the courts.

ORGANIZATION OF THE DIRECTORY[1]

Part I. Listed in Part I are colleges, universities, and graduate professional schools which offer a major course of study for practice in the field of Criminal Justice.

A. Educational programs in departments other than professional schools are classified into senior and junior colleges and designated as follows: (1) Criminology/Social Deviance; (2) Corrections/Correctional Administration; (3) Law Enforcement/Police Science/Police Administration; (4) other programs designed to train for work with juvenile or adult offenders.

B. Educational programs in graduate schools of (1) social work, (2) clinical psychology, (3) psychiatry, and (4) law are designated by specialized courses in the classroom and field for professional practice in Criminal Justice.

Part II. This section contains a list of Crime and Delinquency Centers which are structurally associated with a university and engaged in training. Their programs are designated according to the academic and practitioner personnel groups being trained.

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[1] Relevant definitions used throughout the study are provided in the introduction to each section of the directory.

Part III. Criminal Justice systems which conduct major In-Service Training programs are listed in this section: (A) probation/parole, (B) correctional institutions, and (C) law enforcement systems.

Each is classified by government level. Their programs are designated according to the practitioner groups engaged in In-Service Training.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

The directory is based upon data reported directly to the project by academic institutions and Criminal Justice systems. The populations surveyed by the project are as follows:[1]

TYPE OF ORGANIZATION	NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS		RETURN RATE
	SURVEYED	RESPONDED	%
Colleges and universities (other than professional schools) [a]	838	602	72
Professional schools			
Social work	58	50	86
Clinical psychology	67	46	70
Psychiatry	234	191	82
Law	133	87	65
University Crime and Delinquency Centers [b]	28	27	96
Criminal Justice systems			
Probation and parole	1,647	807	49
Correctional institutions	920	335	36
Law enforcement	759	308	41
Total	4,684	2,453 [a]	52 [a]

[a] Does not include small number of late returns excluded from computer analysis.

[b] Forty-seven additional organizations were initially identified as Centers in the literature and 46 of these responded to the survey. They are excluded here because their responses showed them to be regular academic departments of the university or organizations other than Crime and Delinquency Centers.

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[1] Study populations and procedures are described briefly in Appendixes A to F. For detailed findings and descriptions of study populations, see Herman Piven and Abraham Alcabes, Education, Training, and Manpower In Corrections And Law Enforcement (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development, 1966), Volumes I-IV. See also Volumes V and VI, forthcoming.

It is likely that some additional training programs which meet study criteria are offered by organizations not listed in the directory. There are three possible reasons why such organizations are omitted: (1) the organization initiated a new training program since the surveys were completed; (2) the organization was not included among the project populations for survey; (3) the organization did not respond to project questionnaires.

It is our hope that subsequent publications of the Criminal Justice training directory will include an even more complete list of training organizations and programs than is provided in this initial edition.

Herman Piven and Abraham Alcabes

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PART I

ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS OFFERING COURSES OF STUDY FOR THE FIELD OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES OFFERING A CONCENTRATION IN THE CRIME AND DELINQUENCY FIELDS (1965/66 AND 1966/67) 1/

Introduction

This section lists academic institutions and departments, other than graduate professional schools, which report that they offer a concentration ("twelve or more credit hours in a defined program of study")2/ in one or more of the Crime and Delinquency fields.

The four types of Crime and Delinquency concentration were defined as follows:

(1) Criminology/Social Deviance - the study of causes and responses to crime and delinquency as social or psychological phenomena

(2) Corrections/Correctional Administration - the practice and administration of programs for prevention, control, and treatment of offenders

(3) Law Enforcement/Police Science/Police Administration - the practice and administration of programs for detection and apprehension of offenders

(4) "Other" educational programs designed to train students for work with juvenile or adult offenders

The list which follows is separated by college level. All 96 senior colleges listed have regional accreditation.3/ Twelve of the 75 junior colleges listed do not have regional accreditation and are identified accordingly.4/

1/ See Appendix A for a summary of study method and a description of colleges and universities surveyed by the project.

2/ This would constitute at least a minor program of study in most colleges.

3/ According to Lovejoy's College Guide, (8th edition, 1966).

4/ These institutions are designated by the symbol (J2).

PART I - SECTION A

1. SENIOR COLLEGES

NAME AND LOCATION OF SCHOOL	DEPARTMENT	CONCENTRATION AND DEGREE LEVEL[1] CRIMINOLOGY/ SOCIAL DEVIANCE	CORRECTIONS/ CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	LAW ENFORCEMENT/ POLICE SCIENCE/ POLICE ADMINISTRATION	OTHER MENTIONED CONCENTRATIONS[2]
1. Arizona State University Tempe, Arizona	Sociology				Social Welfare - U
2. Arizona State College Flagstaff, Arizona	Police Science and Administration	U		U	
3. University of Arkansas Fayetteville, Arkansas	Social Welfare				Social Welfare - U
4. California State College Los Angeles, California	Police Science and Administration			U & G	
----------	Sociology	U & G	U & G		
5. Chapman College Orange, California	Sociology and Social Welfare	U	U		Sociology and Social Welfare - U
6. Chico State College Chico,California	Social Welfare and Corrections	U	U		

---

[1] Symbols used to designate level of Concentration: U = Undergraduate program only;
G = Graduate program only;
U & G = Both undergraduate and graduate programs.

[2] Concentrations other than (1) Criminology/Social Deviance, (2) Corrections/Correctional Administration, (3) Law Enforcement/Police Science/Police Administration mentioned by responding institutions as "designed to train for work with juvenile or adult offenders." (Excludes programs in graduate professional schools of social work, law, clinical psychology and psychiatry.)

1. SENIOR COLLEGES

			CONCENTRATION AND DEGREE LEVEL		
NAME AND LOCATION OF SCHOOL	DEPARTMENT	CRIMINOLOGY/ SOCIAL DEVIANCE	CORRECTIONS/ CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	LAW ENFORCEMENT/ POLICE SCIENCE/ POLICE ADMINISTRATION	OTHER MENTIONED CONCENTRATIONS
7. Fresno State College Fresno, California	Criminology		U & G	U & G	Counseling*
8. La Sierra College La Sierra, California	Behavioral Sciences				Behavioral Science
9. Long Beach State College Long Beach, California	Sociology	U	U	U	Social Welfare - U
----------	Police Science and Administration		U	U	
10. Pepperdine College Los Angeles, California	Sociology	U & G	U & G		
11. Sacramento State College Sacramento, California	Police Science and Administration	U & G	U	U & G	
12. San Diego State College San Diego, California	Sociology	G			
13. San Francisco State College San Francisco, California	Social Welfare		G*		
-------------	Sociology	U & G			

---

*Programs initiated in the academic year 1966/67 are identified by an asterisk.

1. SENIOR COLLEGES

NAME AND LOCATION OF SCHOOL	DEPARTMENT	CRIMINOLOGY/ SOCIAL DEVIANCE	CORRECTIONS/ CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	LAW ENFORCEMENT/ POLICE SCIENCE/ POLICE ADMINISTRATION	OTHER MENTIONED CONCENTRATIONS
		CONCENTRATION AND DEGREE LEVEL			
14. San Jose State College San Jose, California	Law Enforcement and Administration	U		U G*	
----------	Sociology/ Anthropology	U & G	U & G		Social Service
15. University of California Berkeley, California	School of Criminology	U & G	U & G	U & G	
16. University of California Santa Barbara, California	Sociology				Sociology
17. University of Redlands Redlands, California	Sociology				Sociology
18. Regis College Denver, Colorado	Sociology				Sociology
19. University of Colorado Boulder, Colorado	Sociology	U			
20. Florida State University Tallahassee, Florida	Criminology and Corrections	U & G	U & G	U & G	Criminalistics

1. SENIOR COLLEGES

		CONCENTRATION AND DEGREE LEVEL			
NAME AND LOCATION OF SCHOOL	DEPARTMENT	CRIMINOLOGY/ SOCIAL DEVIANCE	CORRECTIONS/ CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	LAW ENFORCEMENT/ POLICE SCIENCE/ POLICE ADMINISTRATION	OTHER MENTIONED CONCENTRATIONS
21. University of Georgia Athens, Georgia	Sociology/ Anthropology	U & G			
22. Valdosta State College Valdosta, Georgia	Sociology	U	U		Sociology
23. Bradley University Peoria, Illinois	Sociology	U			Social Welfare - U
24. DePaul University Chicago, Illinois	Sociology	U			
25. Roosevelt University Chicago, Illinois	Sociology/ Anthropology	U			
26. Southern Illinois University Carbondale, Illinois	Center for Study of Crime, Delinquency and Corrections	U & G	U & G		
27. University of Illinois Urbana, Illinois	Sociology	U & G			
28. Wheaton College Wheaton, Illinois	Sociology/ Anthropology				Sociology (pre-Social Work)
29. Anderson College Anderson, Indiana	Sociology and Social Work	U			Social Work - U
-------	Sociology and Social Work			Degree Level Unspecified*	

1. SENIOR COLLEGES

NAME AND LOCATION OF SCHOOL	DEPARTMENT	CONCENTRATION AND DEGREE LEVEL			
		CRIMINOLOGY/ SOCIAL DEVIANCE	CORRECTIONS/ CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	LAW ENFORCEMENT/ POLICE SCIENCE/ POLICE ADMINISTRATION	OTHER MENTIONED CONCENTRATIONS
30. Indiana University Bloomington, Indiana	Police Administration			U	
31. Drake University Des Moines Iowa	Sociology	U & G			
32. Mount Mercy College Cedar Rapids, Iowa	Social Science				Social Service
33. Simpson College Indianola, Iowa	Sociology				Sociology
34. University of Iowa Iowa City, Iowa	Sociology*				Law Enforcement and Corrections(combined)*
35. Kansas State College of Pittsburg Pittsburg, Kansas	Social Service and Psychology				Social Work - U
36. University of Kentucky Lexington, Kentucky	Sociology				Unspecified*
37. University of Louisville Louisville, Kentucky	Southern Police Institute			U	
38. University of Maine Orono, Maine	Sociology/ Anthropology				Pre-Social Work
39. College of Notre Dame of Maryland Baltimore, Maryland	Sociology				Social Welfare Sequence - U

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1. SENIOR COLLEGES

NAME AND LOCATION OF SCHOOL	DEPARTMENT	CONCENTRATION AND DEGREE LEVEL			
		CRIMINOLOGY/ SOCIAL DEVIANCE	CORRECTIONS/ CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	LAW ENFORCEMENT/ POLICE SCIENCE/ POLICE ADMINISTRATION	OTHER MENTIONED CONCENTRATIONS
40. Boston University Boston, Massachusetts	Sociology	U & G			
41. Albion College Albion, Michigan	Sociology				Sociology
42. Marygrove College Detroit, Michigan	Sociology				Sociology
43. Michigan State University East Lansing, Michigan	School of Police Administration and Public Safety		U & G	U & G	Delinquency Prevention and Control
44. University of Michigan Ann Arbor, Michigan	Sociology		G		
45. Wayne State University Detroit, Michigan	Sociology/ Anthropology	U & G			
-----------	Sociology/ Anthropology			U*	
46. Western Michigan University Kalamazoo, Michigan	Sociology/ Anthropology				Social Welfare - U
47. Bethel College Saint Paul, Minnesota	Social Science Division				Pre-Social Work

1. SENIOR COLLEGES

NAME AND LOCATION OF SCHOOL	DEPARTMENT	CONCENTRATION AND DEGREE LEVEL			
		CRIMINOLOGY/ SOCIAL DEVIANCE	CORRECTIONS/ CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	LAW ENFORCEMENT/ POLICE SCIENCE/ POLICE ADMINISTRATION	OTHER MENTIONED CONCENTRATIONS
48. Mankato State College Mankato, Minnesota	Sociology	U			
49. University of Minnesota Minneapolis, Minnesota	Sociology	U & G			
50. University of Montana Missoula, Montana	Sociology, Anthropology, and Social Welfare	U			Social Welfare - U
51. University of Nebraska Lincoln, Nebraska	Sociology				Delinquency
52. University of Omaha Omaha, Nebraska	Law Enforcement and Security			U	
53. University of Nevada Reno, Nevada	Sociology	U			Social Work - U
54. John Jay College of Police Science City University of New York New York, New York	Division of Social Science	U		U	
-----------	Division of Social Sciences		U*		
55. City College of the City University of New York New York, New York	Sociology/ Anthropology	U	U		

1. SENIOR COLLEGES

		CONCENTRATION AND DEGREE LEVEL			
NAME AND LOCATION OF SCHOOL	DEPARTMENT	CRIMINOLOGY/ SOCIAL DEVIANCE	CORRECTIONS/ CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	LAW ENFORCEMENT/ POLICE SCIENCE/ POLICE ADMINISTRATION	OTHER MENTIONED CONCENTRATIONS
56. New York University New York, New York	Sociology	G			Social Work - U
--------	Public Administration		G	G	
--------	Sociology*				Sociology of Law-Crime*
57. Notre Dame College of Staten Island Staten Island, New York					Unspecified
58. Rosary Hill College Buffalo, New York	Sociology				Sociology
59. Saint Bonaventure University Saint Bonaventure, New York	Social Science		U		
60. State University College at Buffalo Buffalo, New York	Sociology	U			
61. University of North Carolina at Greensboro Greensboro, North Carolina	Sociology/ Anthropology				Sociology (pre-Social Work)
62. Bowling Green State University Bowling Green, Ohio	Sociology	U & G			
--------	Sociology			U & G*	

1. SENIOR COLLEGES

			CONCENTRATION AND DEGREE LEVEL		
NAME AND LOCATION OF SCHOOL	DEPARTMENT	CRIMINOLOGY/ SOCIAL DEVIANCE	CORRECTIONS/ CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	LAW ENFORCEMENT/ POLICE SCIENCE/ POLICE ADMINISTRATION	OTHER MENTIONED CONCENTRATIONS
63. Capital University Columbus, Ohio	Sociology				Sociology (Social Welfare-U)
64. Defiance College Defiance, Ohio	Sociology/ Psychology				Pre-Social Work
65. Kent State University Kent, Ohio	Political Science - Law Enforcement Program			U	
66. Ohio Northern University Ada, Ohio	Sociology/ Psychology				Social Welfare - U
67. Ohio State University Columbus, Ohio	Sociology	U & G			
68. Ohio University Athens, Ohio	Sociology/ Anthropology	U			
69. Youngstown University Youngstown, Ohio	Police Science/ Sociology	U			
70. Oklahoma State University Stillwater, Oklahoma	Sociology	U & G			
71. Albright College Reading, Pennsylvania	Sociology				Social Work - U

1. SENIOR COLLEGES

			CONCENTRATION AND DEGREE LEVEL		
NAME AND LOCATION OF SCHOOL	DEPARTMENT	CRIMINOLOGY/ SOCIAL DEVIANCE	CORRECTIONS/ CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	LAW ENFORCEMENT/ POLICE SCIENCE/ POLICE ADMINISTRATION	OTHER MENTIONED CONCENTRATIONS
72. Holy Family College Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	Psychology				Psychology
73. Temple University Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	Sociology	G			
74. Thiel College Greenville, Pennsylvania					Sociology
75. University of Pennsylvania Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	Sociology	G			
76. Villanova University Villanova, Pennsylvania	Sociology	U			
77. Winthrop College Rock Hill, South Carolina	Sociology				Sociology (pre-Social Work)
78. Lincoln Memorial College Harrogate, Tennessee	Sociology				Sociology
79. Memphis State University Memphis, Tennessee	Sociology/ Anthropology	U & G	U & G	U & G	
---------	Sociology/ Anthropology*				Probation-Parole*

1. SENIOR COLLEGES

NAME AND LOCATION OF SCHOOL	DEPARTMENT	CONCENTRATION AND DEGREE LEVEL: CRIMINOLOGY/ SOCIAL DEVIANCE	CORRECTIONS/ CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	LAW ENFORCEMENT/ POLICE SCIENCE/ POLICE ADMINISTRATION	OTHER MENTIONED CONCENTRATIONS
80. University of Tennessee Knoxville, Tennessee	Sociology	G			
---------	Sociology	Degree Level Unspecified*			
81. Bishop College Dallas, Texas	Sociology	U			
----------	Sociology		U*		
82. North Texas State University Denton, Texas	Government				Public Administration
83. Prairie View A & M College Prairie View, Texas	Sociology				Social Welfare - U
84. Sam Houston State Teachers College Huntsville, Texas	Institute of Contemporary Corrections and The Behavioral Sciences	U & G	U & G	U & G	
85. Texas Wesleyan College Fort Worth, Texas	Sociology				Pre-Social Work
86. Trinity University San Antonio, Texas	Sociology*				Social Problems*
87. College of Southern Utah Cedar City, Utah	Technical Education			U	Psychology

1. SENIOR COLLEGES

		CONCENTRATION AND DEGREE LEVEL			
NAME AND LOCATION OF SCHOOL	DEPARTMENT	CRIMINOLOGY/ SOCIAL DEVIANCE	CORRECTIONS/ CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	LAW ENFORCEMENT/ POLICE SCIENCE/ POLICE ADMINISTRATION	OTHER MENTIONED CONCENTRATIONS
88. University of Utah Salt Lake City, Utah	Sociology	U			Helping Services Emphasis
89. Utah State Univ. of Arg. & Applied Sci. Logan, Utah	Sociology	U & G			Delinquency Prevention
90. Virginia State College Norfolk Division Norfolk, Virginia	Sociology				Social Work - U
91. Eastern Washington State College Cheney, Washington	Sociology	U	U		Social Welfare - U
92. Seattle University Seattle, Washington	Sociology				Sociology
----------	Sociology		Degree Level* Unspecified		
93. Washington State University Pullman, Washington	Police Science	U & G		U & G	
----------	Sociology	U & G			
94. University of Washington Seattle, Washington	Sociology	U & G	G		

1. SENIOR COLLEGES

			CONCENTRATION AND DEGREE LEVEL		
NAME AND LOCATION OF SCHOOL	DEPARTMENT	CRIMINOLOGY/ SOCIAL DEVIANCE	CORRECTIONS/ CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	LAW ENFORCEMENT/ POLICE SCIENCE/ POLICE ADMINISTRATION	OTHER MENTIONED CONCENTRATIONS
95. West Virginia University Morgantown, West Virginia	Social Work				Social Work - U
96. University of Wyoming Laramie, Wyoming	Sociology	U			Social Work - U

2. JUNIOR COLLEGES

			CONCENTRATION		
NAME AND LOCATION OF SCHOOL	DEPARTMENT	CRIMINOLOGY/ SOCIAL DEVIANCE	CORRECTIONS/ CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	LAW ENFORCEMENT/ POLICE SCIENCE/ POLICE ADMINISTRATION	OTHER MENTIONED CONCENTRATIONS[1]
1. Phoenix College Phoenix, Arizona	Police Science			U	
2. Allan Hancock College Santa Maria, Calif.	Law Enforcement		U*	U	
3. Bakersfield Junior College Bakersfield, Calif.	Police Science			U	
4. Barstow College Barstow, Calif.	Law Enforcement			U	
5. Cabrillo College Aptos, Calif.	Police Science			U	
6. Cerritos College Norwalk, Calif.	Police Science			U	
7. Chabot College Hayward, Calif.	Police Science			U	

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[1] Concentrations other than (1) Criminology/Social Deviance, (2) Corrections/Correctional Administration, (3) Law Enforcement/Police Science/Police Administration mentioned by responding institutions as "designed to train for work with juvenile or adult offenders."

* Programs initiated in the academic year 1966/67 are identified by an asterisk.

2. JUNIOR COLLEGES

NAME AND LOCATION OF SCHOOL	DEPARTMENT	CRIMINOLOGY/ SOCIAL DEVIANCE	CONCENTRATION CORRECTIONS/ CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	CONCENTRATION LAW ENFORCEMENT/ POLICE SCIENCE/ POLICE ADMINISTRATION	OTHER MENTIONED CONCENTRATIONS
8. Chaffey College Alta Loma, Calif.	Police Science			U	
-----------	Correctional Science		U		
-----------	Social Science & Correctional Science		U*		
9. City College of San Francisco San Francisco, Calif.	Criminology			U	
10. Coalinga College Coalinga, Calif.	Police Science		U	U	
11. College of Marin Kentfield, Calif.	Police Science	U		U	
12. Compton College Compton, Calif.	Police & Fire Science			U	
13. Contra Costa College San Pablo, Calif.	Police Science			U	
14. Diablo Valley College Concord, Calif.	Police Science			U	
15. East Los Angeles College Los Angeles, Calif.	Police Science			U	

2. JUNIOR COLLEGES

			CONCENTRATION		
NAME AND LOCATION OF SCHOOL	DEPARTMENT	CRIMINOLOGY/ SOCIAL DEVIANCE	CORRECTIONS/ CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	LAW ENFORCEMENT/ POLICE SCIENCE/ POLICE ADMINISTRATION	OTHER MENTIONED CONCENTRATIONS
16. El Camino Junior College El Camino College, Calif.	Police Science			U	
17. Foothill College Los Altos Hills, Calif.	Law Enforcement Education			U	
18. Fresno City College Fresno, Calif.	Police Science			U	
19. Fullerton Junior College Fullerton, Calif.	Police Science	U		U	
20. Gavilan College Gilroy, Calif.	Police Science	U		U	
21. Grossmont College El Cajon, Calif.	Police Science			U	
22. Lassen College Susanville, Calif.	Police Science		U		
23. Los Angeles City College Los Angeles, Calif.	Law & Police Science			U	
24. Los Angeles Valley College Van Nuys, Calif.	Police Science			U	

2. JUNIOR COLLEGES

NAME AND LOCATION OF SCHOOL	DEPARTMENT	CRIMINOLOGY/ SOCIAL DEVIANCE	CONCENTRATION		OTHER MENTIONED *CONCENTRATIONS
			CORRECTIONS/ CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	LAW ENFORCEMENT/ POLICE SCIENCE/ POLICE ADMINISTRATION	
25. Modesto Junior College Modesto, Calif.	Law Enforcement	U		U	
------------	Adult Education Correctional Administration		U		
26. Monterey Peninsula College Monterey, Calif.	Police Science			U	
------------	Social Science				Social Welfare - U
------------	Police Science*				Police Supervisory*
27. Mt. San Antonio College Walnut, Calif.	Public Safety & Service		U	U	
28. Orange Coast College Costa Mesa, Calif.	Police Science			U	
29. Pasadena City College Pasadena, Calif.	Police Science			U	
30. Porterville College Porterville, Calif.	Social Science				Social Work & Psychology (Multi-discipline) - U
31. Rio Hondo Junior College (J2) Santa Fe Springs, Calif.	Police Science			U	
32. Riverside City College Riverside, Calif.	Police Science			U	

(J2) denotes junior college not regionally accredited according to Lovejoy's College Guide (8th edition, 1966).

2. JUNIOR COLLEGES

NAME AND LOCATION OF SCHOOL	DEPARTMENT	CRIMINOLOGY/ SOCIAL DEVIANCE	CONCENTRATION CORRECTIONS/ CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	CONCENTRATION LAW ENFORCEMENT/ POLICE SCIENCE/ POLICE ADMINISTRATION	OTHER MENTIONED CONCENTRATIONS
33. Sacramento City College Sacramento, Calif.	Police Science			U	
34. San Diego Junior College San Diego, Calif.	Police Science			U	
35. San Joaquin Delta College Stockton, Calif.	Police Science	U		U	
36. San Jose City College San Jose, Calif.	Law Enforcement			U	
37. Santa Ana College Santa Ana, Calif.	Social Science			U	
38. Santa Barbara City College Santa Barbara, Calif.	Vocational/ Technical Division			U	
39. Santa Monica City College Santa Monica, Calif.	Police Science			U	
40. Santa Rosa Junior College Santa Rosa, Calif.	Law Enforcement			U	
----------	Law Enforcement*			Police Supervision*	
41. Shasta College Redding, Calif.	Police Science			U	
42. Southwestern College Chula Vista, Calif.	Police Science Administration			U	
43. Vallejo Junior College Vallejo, Calif.	Industrial-Technical			U	

2. JUNIOR COLLEGES

			CONCENTRATION		
NAME AND LOCATION OF SCHOOL	DEPARTMENT	CRIMINOLOGY/ SOCIAL DEVIANCE	CORRECTIONS/ CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	LAW ENFORCEMENT/ POLICE SCIENCE/ POLICE ADMINISTRATION	OTHER MENTIONED CONCENTRATIONS
44. Ventura College Ventura, Calif.	Police Science			U	
45. Yuba College Marysville, Calif.	Applied Arts	U		U	
46. Trinidad State Junior College Trinidad, Colorado	Law Enforcement			U	U*
47. New Haven College West Haven, Conn.	Police Science			U	
48. Central Florida Junior College Ocala, Fla.	Division of Applied Science			U	
49. Daytona Beach Junior College Daytona Beach, Fla.	Law Enforcement			U	
50. Junior College of Broward County (J2) Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.	Law Enforcement			U*	
51. Miami-Dade Junior College (J2) Miami, Fla.	Police Science			U	
52. Palm Beach Junior College Lake Worth, Fla.	Law Enforcement			U	

2. JUNIOR COLLEGES

NAME AND LOCATION OF SCHOOL	DEPARTMENT	CRIMINOLOGY/ SOCIAL DEVIANCE	CONCENTRATION		OTHER MENTIONED CONCENTRATIONS
			CORRECTIONS/ CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	LAW ENFORCEMENT/ POLICE SCIENCE/ POLICE ADMINISTRATION	
53. St. Petersburg Junior College St. Petersburg, Fla.	Police Administration			U	
54. Boise Junior College Boise, Idaho	Sociology	U*			
55. Bloom Township Community College Chicago Heights, Ill.	Law Enforcement			U*	
56. Baltimore Junior College Baltimore, Md.	Law Enforcement			U*	
57. Montgomery Junior College Takoma Park, Md.	Police Science			U*	
58. Delta College (J2) University Center, Michigan	Law Enforcement			U	
59. Grand Rapids Junior College Grand Rapids, Mich.	Public Safety			U	
60. Lansing Community College (J2) Lansing, Mich.	Business			U	
61. Northwestern Michigan University Traverse City, Mich.	Law Enforcement	U	U	U	

2. JUNIOR COLLEGES

NAME AND LOCATION OF SCHOOL	DEPARTMENT	CRIMINOLOGY/ SOCIAL DEVIANCE	CONCENTRATION		OTHER MENTIONED CONCENTRATIONS
			CORRECTIONS/ CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	LAW ENFORCEMENT/ POLICE SCIENCE/ POLICE ADMINISTRATION	
62. Meramec Community College (J2) Murkwood, Mo.	Law Enforcement			U	
63. Borough of Manhattan Community College New York, New York	Correctional Administration		U		
64. Erie County Technical Institute(J2) Buffalo, New York	Police Science			U	
----------	Police Science*				Public Safety*
65. Mohawk Valley Community College Utica, New York	Evening Division	U		U	
66. New York State Univ. Agricultural & Technical College at Farmingdale Farmingdale, New York	Police Science	U	U	U	Industrial Security
67. Westchester Community College (J2) Valhalla, New York	Police Science & Correctional Administration	U	U	U	
68. Cuyahoga Community College (J2) Cleveland, Ohio	Law Enforcement			U	
69. Community College & Technical Institute of Temple University Philadelphia, Pa.	Police Science			U	

2. JUNIOR COLLEGES

			CONCENTRATION		
NAME AND LOCATION OF SCHOOL	DEPARTMENT	CRIMINOLOGY/ SOCIAL DEVIANCE	CORRECTIONS/ CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	LAW ENFORCEMENT/ POLICE SCIENCE/ POLICE ADMINISTRATION	OTHER MENTIONED CONCENTRATIONS
70. Harrisburg Area Community College (J2) Harrisburg, Pa.	Police Science & Administration			U	
71. San Jacinto Junior College (J2) Pasadena, Texas	Police Science			U	
72. Clark College Vancouver, Wash.	Police Science			U	U*
73. Highline College (J2) Seattle, Wash.	Law Enforcement			U	
74. Milwaukee Institute of Technology Milwaukee, Wisconsin	Police Science Technology			U	
75. Casper College Casper, Wyoming	Law Enforcement			U*	

GRADUATE SCHOOLS OF SOCIAL WORK
(1965/66) 1/

Introduction

This section lists schools granting a master's degree in social work which report that they offer one or more of the following specialized courses:

(1) Classroom courses in Corrections - defined as courses specifically designed to train students for practice or administration of programs in the prevention, care and treatment of delinquents and criminals

(2) Classroom courses in Criminology/Social Deviance - defined as courses to study the causes and responses to crime and delinquency as social or psychological phenomena

(3) Field placements in Correctional Settings - defined as student practice in probation, parole, correctional institutions, or other programs directed to the prevention, care and treatment of delinquents and offenders

The 46 schools of social work which offer one or more of the courses described above are listed alphabetically by state.

1/ See Appendix B for a summary of study method and a description of social work and other graduate professional schools surveyed by the project.

PART I - SECTION B

1. SCHOOLS OF SOCIAL WORK

NAME AND LOCATION OF SCHOOL 1/	CLASS AND FIELD COURSES CLASSROOM COURSES IN CORRECTIONS	CLASSROOM COURSES IN CRIMINOLOGY/ SOCIAL DEVIANCE	FIELD PLACEMENTS IN CORRECTIONAL SETTINGS
1. University of California School of Social Welfare Berkeley, California (L)	X	X	X
2. University of Southern California School of Social Work Los Angeles, California (L)		X	X
3. University of Denver The Graduate School of Social Work Denver, Colorado (L)	X		X
4. University of Connecticut School of Social Work Hartford, Connecticut (S)	X		X
5. Howard University School of Social Work Washington, D.C. (L)			X
6. Florida State University School of Social Welfare Tallahassee, Florida (L)	X		X
7. Atlanta University School of Social Work Atlanta, Georgia (S)			X
8. University of Hawaii School of Social Work Honolulu, Hawaii (S)			X
9. University of Chicago School of Social Service Administration Chicago, Illinois (L)	X		X

1/ Includes only those Graduate Schools of Social Work which offer a master's degree. The size of each school is designated by an (S) for small and an (L) for large. Small schools are defined as those which awarded 50 or less master's degrees during the academic year 1965/66; large schools are those which awarded more than 50 master's degrees during the academic year 1965/66.

1. SCHOOLS OF SOCIAL WORK

NAME AND LOCATION OF SCHOOL	CLASS AND FIELD COURSES CLASSROOM COURSES IN CORRECTIONS	CLASSROOM COURSES IN CRIMINOLOGY/ SOCIAL DEVIANCE	FIELD PLACEMENTS IN CORRECTIONAL SETTINGS
10. Loyola University School of Social Work Chicago, Illinois (S)			X
11. Indiana University Division of Social Service Indianapolis, Indiana (L)	X		X
12. State University of Iowa School of Social Work Iowa City, Iowa (S)			X
13. University of Kansas Graduate Department of Social Work Lawrence, Kansas (S)	X		X
14. University of Louisville The Raymond A. Kent School of Social Work Louisville, Kentucky (S)	X		X
15. Louisiana State University School of Social Welfare Baton Rouge, Louisiana (S)			X
16. Tulane University School of Social Work New Orleans, Louisiana (L)			X
17. University of Maryland School of Social Work Baltimore, Maryland (S)		X	X
18. Boston College School of Social Work Boston, Massachusetts (L)			X
19. Boston University School of Social Work Boston, Massachusetts (S)			X
20. Michigan State University School of Social Work East Lansing, Michigan (S)			X

1. SCHOOLS OF SOCIAL WORK

	CLASS AND FIELD COURSES		
NAME AND LOCATION OF SCHOOL	CLASSROOM COURSES IN CORRECTIONS	CLASSROOM COURSES IN CRIMINOLOGY/ SOCIAL DEVIANCE	FIELD PLACEMENTS IN CORRECTIONAL SETTINGS
21. University of Michigan School of Social Work Ann Arbor, Michigan (L)	X		X
22. Wayne State University School of Social Work Detroit, Michigan (L)			X
23. University of Minnesota School of Social Work Minneapolis, Minnesota (L)	X		X
24. University of Missouri School of Social Work and Community Development Columbia, Missouri (L)			X
25. Saint Louis University School of Social Service St. Louis, Missouri (L)		X	X
26. Washington University The George Warren Brown School of Social Work St. Louis, Missouri (L)		X	X
27. University of Nebraska Graduate School of Social Work Lincoln, Nebraska (S)	X		
28. Adelphi University School of Social Work Garden City, Long Island New York (L)			X
29. Fordham University School of Social Service New York, New York (L)		X	X
30. Hunter College of The City University of New York School of Social Work New York, New York (S)	X	X	X
31. New York University Graduate School of Social Work New York, New York (L)	X	X	X

1. SCHOOLS OF SOCIAL WORK

	CLASS AND FIELD COURSES		
NAME AND LOCATION OF SCHOOL	CLASSROOM COURSES IN CORRECTIONS	CLASSROOM COURSES IN CRIMINOLOGY/ SOCIAL DEVIANCE	FIELD PLACEMENTS IN CORRECTIONAL SETTINGS
32. State University of New York at Buffalo School of Social Welfare Buffalo, New York (L)	X		X
33. Syracuse University School of Social Work Syracuse, New York (S)			X
34. Yeshiva University Wurzweiler School of Social Work New York, New York (S)			X
35. University of North Carolina The School of Social Work Chapel Hill, North Carolina (S)			X
36. Ohio State University School of Social Work Columbus, Ohio (S)	X		X
37. Western Reserve University School of Applied Social Sciences Cleveland, Ohio (L)			X
38. University of Oklahoma School of Social Work Norman, Oklahoma (S)			X
39. Portland State College School of Social Work Portland, Oregon (S)			X
40. University of Pennsylvania School of Social Work Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (L)	X		X
41. Our Lady of the Lake College The Worden School of Social Service San Antonio, Texas (S)			X
42. University of Utah Graduate School of Social Work Salt Lake City, Utah (L)	X		X

1. SCHOOLS OF SOCIAL WORK

NAME AND LOCATION OF SCHOOL	CLASS AND FIELD COURSES CLASSROOM COURSES IN CORRECTIONS	CLASSROOM COURSES IN CRIMINOLOGY/ SOCIAL DEVIANCE	FIELD PLACEMENTS IN CORRECTIONAL SETTINGS
43. Richmond Professional Institute School of Social Work Richmond, Virginia (S)			X
44. University of Washington School of Social Work Seattle, Washington (L)	X		X
45. University of Wisconsin School of Social Work Madison, Wisconsin (L)	X	X	X
46. University of Wisconsin School of Social Work Milwaukee, Wisconsin (L)			X

GRADUATE SCHOOLS WITH DOCTORAL PROGRAMS IN CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY
(1965/66) 1/

Introduction

This section lists schools and departments granting a Ph.D. in clinical psychology which report that they offer one or more of the following specialized courses:

(1) Classroom courses in Corrections - defined as courses specifically designed to train students for practice or administration of programs in the prevention, care and treatment of delinquents and criminals

(2) Classroom courses in Criminology/Social Deviance - defined as courses to study the causes and responses to crime and delinquency as social or psychological phenomena

(3) Internships in Correctional Settings - defined as student practice in probation, parole, correctional institutions, or other programs directed to the prevention, care and treatment of delinquents and offenders

The 14 schools of clinical psychology which offer one or more of the courses described above are listed alphabetically by state.

1/ See Appendix B for a summary of study method and a description of clinical psychology and other graduate professional schools surveyed by the project.

2. DEPARTMENTS OF CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY

NAME AND LOCATION OF SCHOOLS WITH DOCTORAL CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY PROGRAMS 1/	CLASS AND FIELD COURSES		
	CLASSROOM COURSES IN CORRECTIONS	CLASSROOM COURSES IN CRIMINOLOGY/ SOCIAL DEVIANCE	INTERNSHIPS IN CORRECTIONAL SETTINGS
1. Loyola University Chicago, Illinois (L)			X
2. Boston University Boston, Massachusetts (L)			X
3. Michigan State University East Lansing, Michigan (Size unknown)			X
4. Wayne State University Detroit, Michigan (L)			X
5. University of Minnesota Minneapolis, Minnesota (L)			X
6. Saint Louis University St. Louis, Missouri (L)	X	X	X
7. University of Nebraska Lincoln, Nebraska (S)			X
8. New York University New York, New York (L)			X
9. University of Cincinnati Cincinnati, Ohio (S)			X
10. Western Reserve University Cleveland, Ohio			X
11. University of Oklahoma Norman, Oklahoma (S)	X	X	X
12. University of Houston Houston, Texas (L)			X
13. University of Texas Austin, Texas (L)		X	
14. University of Utah Salt Lake City, Utah (L)			X

1/ The size of each school is designated by an (S) for small and (L) for large. Small schools are those in which five or less doctoral degrees in clinical psychology were awarded during the academic year 1965/66; large schools are those in which more than five doctoral degrees in clinical psychology were awarded during the academic year.

PSYCHIATRIC RESIDENCY CENTERS
(1965/66) 1/

Introduction

This section lists psychiatric residency centers which report one or more of the following specialized educational programs:

(1) Criminal Justice specialization - defined as specialization in Forensic Psychiatry, Penal Psychiatry, or other specialization for practice in Criminal Justice settings. These settings include the courts, probation, parole, correctional institutions, and other programs directed to the prevention, care and treatment of suspected or adjudicated delinquents and offenders

(2) Experience with offender cases - defined as direct practice experience by the psychiatric resident with:

- (a) Criminal or delinquency cases pending disposition before the Court
- (b) Adjudicated probation or parole cases
- (c) Incarcerated prisoners or delinquents
- (d) Drug addicts in a hospital or community program
- (e) Patients in hospital facilities for the criminally insane
- (f) Practice experience with other criminal or delinquency cases

The 166 Psychiatric Residency Centers which offer one or more of the training programs described above are listed alphabetically by state.

1/ See Appendix B for a summary of study method and a description of psychiatric residency centers and other graduate professional schools surveyed by the project.

3. PSYCHIATRIC RESIDENCY CENTERS

NAME AND LOCATION OF PSYCHIATRIC RESIDENCY CENTER [1/]	TYPE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SPECIALIZATION			EXPERIENCE WITH OFFENDER CASES FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1965/66
	FORENSIC PSYCHIATRY	PENAL PSYCHIATRY	OTHER [2/] MENTIONED SPECIALIZATION	
1. University of Alabama Medical Center Birmingham, Alabama (S)				X
2. U.S. Veterans Administration Hospital North Little Rock, Arkansas (S)				X
3. University Hospital Little Rock, Arkansas (S)				X
4. Agnews State Hospital San Jose, California (S)				X
5. Camarillo State Hospital Camarillo, California (S)				X
6. Community Mental Health Services San Francisco, California (S)				X
7. Herrick Memorial Hospital Berkeley, California (S)				X
8. Langley Porter Neuropsychiatric Institute San Francisco, California (L)				X
9. Letterman General Hospital San Francisco, California (L)				X

[1/] **Small Centers are defined as those which had five or fewer residents completing their third year of psychiatric training during the academic year 1965/66. Large Centers are those which had more than five such residents.**

[2/] **Specializations--other than Forensic or Penal Psychiatry--for practice in Criminal Justice settings.**

3. PSYCHIATRIC RESIDENCY CENTERS

NAME AND LOCATION OF PSYCHIATRIC RESIDENCY CENTER	TYPE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SPECIALIZATION			EXPERIENCE WITH OFFENDER CASES FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1965/66
	FORENSIC PSYCHIATRY	PENAL PSYCHIATRY	OTHER MENTIONED SPECIALIZATION	
10. Mendocino State Hospital Talmage, California (S)		X		X
11. Metropolitan State Hospital Norwalk, California (L)				X
12. Mount Zion Hospital and Medical Center San Francisco, California (L)				X
13. Pacific State Hospital Pomona, California (S)				X
14. Patton State Hospital Patton, California (S)		X		X
15. Stanford Medical Center and Affiliated Hospitals Palo Alto, California (L)	X	X		X
16. U.S. Naval Hospital Oakland, California (S)				X
17. U.S. Veterans Administration Hospital (Sepulveda) Los Angeles, California (S)				X
18. U.S. Veterans Administration Hospital Long Beach, California (S)				X
19. University of California Medical Center Los Angeles, California (L)	X	X		X

3. PSYCHIATRIC RESIDENCY CENTERS

NAME AND LOCATION OF PSYCHIATRIC RESIDENCY CENTER	TYPE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SPECIALIZATION			EXPERIENCE WITH OFFENDER CASES FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1965/66
	FORENSIC PSYCHIATRY	PENAL PSYCHIATRY	OTHER MENTIONED SPECIALIZATION	
20. Los Angeles County General Hospital, Unit I Los Angeles, California (L)	X	X	X	X
21. Fort Logan Mental Health Center Fort Logan, Colorado (S)	X			
22. Colorado State Hospital Pueblo, Colorado (S)	X			X
23. U.S. Veterans Administration Hospital Denver, Colorado (S)				X
24. University of Colorado Affiliated Hospitals Denver, Colorado (L)	X			X
25. Connecticut Valley Hospital Middletown, Connecticut (S)				X
26. Institute of Living Hartford, Connecticut (Size unknown)	X			X
27. Norwich Hospital Norwich, Connecticut (S)				X
28. **St. Elizabeth's Hospital** Washington, D.C. (L)	X			X
29. Walter Reed General Hospital Washington, D.C. (L)				X
30. University of Florida Teaching Hospital and Clinics Gainesville, Florida (L)				X

3. PSYCHIATRIC RESIDENCY CENTERS

NAME AND LOCATION OF PSYCHIATRIC RESIDENCY CENTER	TYPE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SPECIALIZATION			EXPERIENCE WITH OFFENDER CASES FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1965/66
	FORENSIC PSYCHIATRY	PENAL PSYCHIATRY	OTHER MENTIONED SPECIALIZATION	
31. Jackson Memorial Hospital Miami, Florida (L)				X
32. Emory University Affiliated Hospitals Atlanta, Georgia				X
33. Medical College of Georgia Hospitals Augusta, Georgia (S)				X
34. Milledgeville State Hospital Milledgeville, Georgia (L)		X		X
35. Chicago Medical School Affiliated Hospitals Chicago, Illinois (S)				X
36. Galesburg State Research Hospital Galesburg, Illinois (S)				X
37. Illinois State Psychiatric Institute Chicago, Illinois (L)				X
38. Michael Reese Hospital and Medical Center Chicago, Illinois (L)				X
39. Presbyterian - St. Luke's Hospital Chicago, Illinois (S)	X			X
40. U.S. Veterans Administration Hospital Hines, Illinois (S)				X

3. PSYCHIATRIC RESIDENCY CENTERS

NAME AND LOCATION OF PSYCHIATRIC RESIDENCY CENTER	TYPE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SPECIALIZATION			EXPERIENCE WITH OFFENDER CASES FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1965/66
	FORENSIC PSYCHIATRY	PENAL PSYCHIATRY	OTHER MENTIONED SPECIALIZATION	
41. U.S. Veterans Administration Hospital (West Side) Chicago, Illinois (S)				X
42. University of Chicago Hospitals and Clinics Chicago, Illinois (S)				X
43. Indiana University Medical Center Indianapolis, Indiana (L)				X
44. Mental Health Institute Cherokee, Iowa (S)				X
45. Mental Health Institute Independence, Iowa (S)				X
46. State Psychopathic Hospital Iowa City, Iowa (L)				X
47. University of Kansas Medical Center Kansas City, Kansas (S)				X
48. University of Kentucky Medical Center Lexington, Kentucky (S)			X	X
49. University of Louisville Affiliated Hospitals Louisville, Kentucky (S)				X
50. Menninger School of Psychiatry Topeka, Kansas (L)	X	X	X	X
51. Charity Hospital of New Orleans New Orleans, Louisiana (L)				X

3. PSYCHIATRIC RESIDENCY CENTERS

NAME AND LOCATION OF PSYCHIATRIC RESIDENCY CENTER	TYPE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SPECIALIZATION			EXPERIENCE WITH OFFENDER CASES FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1965/66
	FORENSIC PSYCHIATRY	PENAL PSYCHIATRY	OTHER MENTIONED SPECIALIZATION	
52. Tulane University Affiliated Hospitals New Orleans, Louisiana (S)	X			
53. Chestnut Lodge Rockville, Maryland (S)				X
54. Johns Hopkins Hospital Baltimore, Maryland (L)	X		X	X
55. University of Maryland Hospital Baltimore, Maryland (Size unknown)				X
56. Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital Towson, Maryland (S)			X	X
57. Springfield State Hospital Sykesville, Maryland (S)				X
58. U.S. Naval Hospital Bethesda, Maryland (S)				X
59. Austen Riggs Center Stockbridge, Massachusetts (L)				X
60. Boston City Hospital Boston, Massachusetts (S)				X
61. Boston State Hospital Boston, Massachusetts (L)				X
62. Massachusetts Mental Health Center Boston, Massachusetts (L)		X		X

3. PSYCHIATRIC RESIDENCY CENTERS

NAME AND LOCATION OF PSYCHIATRIC RESIDENCY CENTER	TYPE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SPECIALIZATION			EXPERIENCE WITH OFFENDER CASES FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1965/66
	FORENSIC PSYCHIATRY	PENAL PSYCHIATRY	OTHER MENTIONED SPECIALIZATION	
63. Medfield State Hospital Harding, Massachusetts (S)	X	X		X
64. New England Center Hospital Boston, Massachusetts (S)				X
65. Metropolitan State Hospital Waltham, Massachusetts (S)				X
66. University Hospital Boston, Massachusetts (S)	X	X		X
67. Worcester State Hospital Worcester, Massachusetts (S)	X			X
68. Henry Ford Hospital Detroit, Michigan (S)				X
69. Lafayette Clinic Detroit, Michigan (L)	X			X
70. Traverse City State Hospital Traverse City, Michigan (S)				X
71. Wayne County General Hospital Eloise, Michigan (S)				X
72. Ypsilanti State Hospital Ypsilanti, Michigan (L)				X
73. Hennepin County General Hospital Minneapolis, Minnesota (S)				X
74. Mayo Graduate School of Medicine Rochester, Minnesota (L)				X

3. PSYCHIATRIC RESIDENCY CENTERS

NAME AND LOCATION OF PSYCHIATRIC RESIDENCY CENTER	TYPE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SPECIALIZATION			EXPERIENCE WITH OFFENDER CASES FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1965/66
	FORENSIC PSYCHIATRY	PENAL PSYCHIATRY	OTHER MENTIONED SPECIALIZATION	
75. University of Minnesota Hospitals Minneapolis, Minnesota (L)				X
76. U.S. Veterans Administration Hospital Minneapolis, Minnesota (S)				X
77. University of Mississippi Medical Center Jackson, Mississippi (S)				X
78. Barnes Hospital St. Louis, Missouri (L)	X		X	X
79. Jewish Hospital of St. Louis St. Louis, Missouri (S)				X
80. Malcolm Bliss Mental Health Center St. Louis, Missouri (S)	X			X
81. University of Missouri Medical Center Columbia, Missouri (S)			X	X
82. St. Louis State Hospital (Missouri Institute of Psychiatry) St. Louis, Missouri (S)	X			X
83. St. Louis University Group of Hospitals St. Louis, Missouri (S)				X
84. Western Missouri Mental Health Center Kansas City, Missouri (S)	X			X
85. University of Nebraska Affiliated Hospitals Omaha, Nebraska (L)				X

3. PSYCHIATRIC RESIDENCY CENTERS

NAME AND LOCATION OF PSYCHIATRIC RESIDENCY CENTER	TYPE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SPECIALIZATION			EXPERIENCE WITH OFFENDER CASES FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1965/66
	FORENSIC PSYCHIATRY	PENAL PSYCHIATRY	OTHER MENTIONED SPECIALIZATION	
86. Essex County Overbrook Hospital Cedar Grove, New Jersey (S)	X			X
87. New Jersey Neuro-Psychiatric Institute Princeton, New Jersey (S)				X
88. New Jersey State Hospital at Ancora Hammonton, New Jersey (S)				X
89. New Jersey State Hospital Greystone Park, New Jersey (S)				X
90. New Jersey State Hospital Marlboro, New Jersey (S)				X
91. Albany Medical Center Albany, New York (S)				X
92. Binghamton State Hospital Binghamton, New York (S)				X
93. Bronx Municipal Hospital Center New York, New York (L)	X		X	X
94. Brooklyn State Hospital Brooklyn, New York			X	
95. Buffalo State Hospital Buffalo, New York (S)				X
96. Central Islip State Hospital Central Islip, New York (L)				X
97. City Hospital Center at Elmhurst New York City, New York (L)				X

	TYPE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SPECIALIZATION			
NAME AND LOCATION OF PSYCHIATRIC RESIDENCY CENTER	FORENSIC PSYCHIATRY	PENAL PSYCHIATRY	OTHER MENTIONED SPECIALIZATION	EXPERIENCE WITH OFFENDER CASES FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1965/66
98. Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center New York City, New York (L)				X
99. Creedmoor State Hospital New York City, New York (L)				X
100. Edward J. Meyer Memorial Hospital Buffalo, New York (S)				X
101. Grasslands Hospital Valhalla, New York (S)				X
102. Harlem Hospital Center New York, New York (S)				X
103. Kings County Hospital Center New York City, New York (L)				X
104. Marcy State Hospital Marcy, New York (S)				X
105. Middletown State Hospital Middletown, New York (L)				X
106. Montefiore Hospital and Medical Center New York City, New York (S)				X
107. Mount Sinai Hospital New York City, New York (L)				X
108. New York Hospital - Westchester Division White Plains, New York (S)				X

3. PSYCHIATRIC RESIDENCY CENTERS

NAME AND LOCATION OF PSYCHIATRIC RESIDENCY CENTER	TYPE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SPECIALIZATION			EXPERIENCE WITH OFFENDER CASES FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1965/66
	FORENSIC PSYCHIATRY	PENAL PSYCHIATRY	OTHER MENTIONED SPECIALIZATION	
109. New York Medical College Metropolitan Hospital Center New York, New York (L)				X
110. New York University Medical Center and Bellevue Hospital Center New York City, New York (L)	X		X	X
111. Pilgrim State Hospital West Brentwood, New York (S)	X			X
112. St. Lawrence State Hospital Ogdensburg, New York (S)				X
113. St. Vincent's Hospital and Medical Center of New York New York City, New York (L)				X
114. State University of New York Upstate Medical Center Syracuse, New York (L)		X		X
115. Strong Memorial Hospital of the University of Rochester Rochester, New York (L)	X		X	X
116. Rochester State Hospital Rochester, New York (S)	X			X
117. Roosevelt Hospital New York, New York (S)				X
118. U.S. Veterans Administration Hospital (Bronx) New York City, New York (S)				X

3. PSYCHIATRIC RESIDENCY CENTERS

NAME AND LOCATION OF PSYCHIATRIC RESIDENCY CENTER	TYPE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SPECIALIZATION			EXPERIENCE WITH OFFENDER CASES FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1965/66
	FORENSIC PSYCHIATRY	PENAL PSYCHIATRY	OTHER MENTIONED SPECIALIZATION	
119. U.S. Veterans Administration Hospital (Manhattan) New York, New York (L)	X			X
120. Utica State Hospital Utica, New York (S)				X
121. Duke University Affiliated Hospitals Durham, North Carolina (L)				X
122. Dorothea Dix Hospital Raleigh, North Carolina (L)				X
123. John Umstead Hospital Butner, North Carolina (S)				X
124. North Carolina Baptist Hospitals Winston-Salem, North Carolina (S)				X
125. University of Cincinnati Hospital Group Cincinnati, Ohio (L)	X			X
126. Cleveland Psychiatric Institute Cleveland, Ohio (S)				X
127. Columbus State Hospital Columbus, Ohio (S)				X
128. Rollman Psychiatric Institute Cincinnati, Ohio (S)				X
129. University Hospitals of Cleveland Cleveland, Ohio (S)				X

3. PSYCHIATRIC RESIDENCY CENTERS

NAME AND LOCATION OF PSYCHIATRIC RESIDENCY CENTER	TYPE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SPECIALIZATION			EXPERIENCE WITH OFFENDER CASES FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1965/66
	FORENSIC PSYCHIATRY	PENAL PSYCHIATRY	OTHER MENTIONED SPECIALIZATION	
130. Central State Griffin Memorial Hospital Norman, Oklahoma (S)				X
131. Oregon State Hospital Salem, Oregon (S)				X
132. University of Oregon Medical School Hospitals and Clinics Portland, Oregon (S)				X
133. Allentown State Hospital Allentown, Pennsylvania (S)				X
134. Danville State Hospital Danville, Pennsylvania (S)				X
135. Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (S)				X
136. Harrisburg State Hospital Harrisburg, Pennsylvania (S)				X
137. Health Center Hospitals of the University of Pittsburgh Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (L)				X
138. Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (S)				X
139. Jefferson Medical College Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (S)				X
140. Mayview State Hospital Mayview, Pennsylvania (S)				X

3. PSYCHIATRIC RESIDENCY CENTERS

NAME AND LOCATION OF PSYCHIATRIC RESIDENCY CENTER	TYPE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SPECIALIZATION: FORENSIC PSYCHIATRY	PENAL PSYCHIATRY	OTHER MENTIONED SPECIALIZATION	EXPERIENCE WITH OFFENDER CASES FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1965/66
141. Norristown State Hospital Norristown, Pennsylvania (S)				X
142. Philadelphia Psychiatric Center Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (L)		X	X	X
143. Philadelphia State Hospital Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (S)				X
144. Temple University Hospital Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (L)				X
145. U.S. Naval Hospital Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (S)				X
146. U.S. Veterans Administration Hospital Coatesville, Pennsylvania (S)	X			X
147. Warren State Hospital Warren, Pennsylvania (L)				X
148. Emma Pendleton Bradley Hospital Riverside, Rhode Island (S)				X
149. State of Rhode Island Medical Center-Institute of Mental Health Howard, Rhode Island (Size unknown)				X
150. Medical Center Hospitals Charleston, South Carolina (S)				X
151. Tennessee Psychiatric Hospital and Research Institute Memphis, Tennessee (S)				X

3. PSYCHIATRIC RESIDENCY CENTERS

NAME AND LOCATION OF PSYCHIATRIC RESIDENCY CENTER	TYPE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SPECIALIZATION			EXPERIENCE WITH OFFENDER CASES FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1965/66
	FORENSIC PSYCHIATRY	PENAL PSYCHIATRY	OTHER MENTIONED SPECIALIZATION	
152. Vanderbilt University Hospital Nashville, Tennessee (S)				X
153. Austin State Hospital Austin, Texas (S)				X
154. Baylor University Affiliated Hospitals Houston, Texas (S)				X
155. Southwestern Medical School Dallas, Texas (L)	X			
156. University of Texas Medical Branch Hospitals Galveston, Texas (L)				X
157. U.S. Air Force Hospital San Antonio, Texas (S)				X
158. University of Utah Affiliated Hospitals Salt Lake City, Utah (L)	X			X
159. University of Vermont Affiliated Hospitals Burlington, Vermont (Size unknown)				X
160. Central State Hospital Petersburg, Virginia (S)	X		X	X
161. University of Virginia Hospital Charlottesville, Virginia (S)				X
162. Northern State Hospital Sedro Woolley, Washington (S)				X

3. PSYCHIATRIC RESIDENCY CENTERS

NAME AND LOCATION OF PSYCHIATRIC RESIDENCY CENTER	TYPE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SPECIALIZATION			EXPERIENCE WITH OFFENDER CASES FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1965/66
	FORENSIC PSYCHIATRY	PENAL PSYCHIATRY	OTHER MENTIONED SPECIALIZATION	
163. University of Washington Affiliated Hospitals Seattle, Washington (L)	X			X
164. Western State Hospital Tacoma, Washington (S)				X
165. Milwaukee County Mental Health Center North Division Milwaukee, Wisconsin (S)				X
166. University of Wisconsin Affiliated Hospitals Madison, Wisconsin (L)				X

2

SCHOOLS OF LAW
(1965/66)[1]

Introduction

This section lists law schools which report that they offer one or more of the following specialized courses in addition to Criminal Law:[2]

(1) Classroom courses in Correctional Law - defined as courses in the content, theory, method and procedure of Correctional Law from case disposition through completion of sentence
(2) Special sequence in Criminal or Correctional Law - "Nine or more credit hours in a defined program of study"
(3) Field placements in Criminal Justice settings - defined as student experience in Criminal or Correctional Law in the following types of organizations:

    (a) Legal Aid Bureau and other community agencies providing legal service to the indigent
    (b) Bar Association and other professional committees providing legal service to the indigent
    (c) Office of the Prosecuting Attorney or Public Defender
    (d) Correctional agencies and institutions
    (e) Other placements for experience in Criminal or Correctional Law

The 59 schools of law which offer one or more of the courses listed above are listed alphabetically by state.

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[1] See Appendix B for a summary of study method and a description of schools of law and other graduate professional schools surveyed by the project.

[2] This course is required for the LL.B. (J.D.) degree. Classroom courses in Criminal Law were defined as courses in the content, theory, method and procedure of Criminal Law from police action through conviction.

4. SCHOOLS OF LAW

	CLASS AND FIELD COURSES		
NAME AND LOCATION OF SCHOOL 1/	CLASSROOM COURSES IN CORRECTIONAL LAW	SPECIAL SEQUENCE IN CRIMINAL OR CORRECTIONAL LAW	FIELD PLACEMENTS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SETTINGS
1. Samford University Cumberland School of Law Birmingham, Alabama (S)			X
2. University of California School of Law Berkeley, California (L)	X		X
3. University of California School of Law Los Angeles, California (L)			X
4. University of San Diego School of Law San Diego, California (S)	X		
5. University of San Francisco School of Law San Francisco, California (L)			X
6. University of Southern California School of Law Los Angeles, California (L)	X		
7. University of Colorado School of Law Boulder, Colorado (L)			X
8. University of Denver College of Law Denver, Colorado (L)			X
9. University of Connecticut School of Law Hartford, Connecticut (S)	X		X
10. Yale University School of Law New Haven, Connecticut (L)	X		X
11. American University Washington College of Law Washington, D.C. (L)	X		X

1/ The size of each school is designated by an (S) for small and (L) for large. Small schools are defined as those which awarded 70 or less LL.B.(J.D.) degrees and large as more than 70 LL.B.(J.D.) degrees during the academic year 1965/66.

4. SCHOOLS OF LAW

NAME AND LOCATION OF SCHOOL	CLASS AND FIELD COURSES		
	CLASSROOM COURSES IN CORRECTIONAL LAW	SPECIAL SEQUENCE IN CRIMINAL OR CORRECTIONAL LAW	FIELD PLACEMENTS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SETTINGS
12. George Washington University Law School Washington, D.C. (L)	X		X
13. Georgetown University Law Center Washington, D.C. (L)			X
14. Howard University School of Law Washington, D.C. (S)	X		X
15. Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University College of Law Tallahassee, Florida (S)	X	X	X
16. University of Miami School of Law Coral Gables, Florida (L)			X
17. Emory University Emory School of Law Atlanta, Georgia (L)		X	
18. University of Georgia School of Law Athens, Georgia (S)		*	
19. De Paul University College of Law Chicago, Illinois (Size unknown)			X
20. University of Illinois School of Law Urbana, Illinois (L)			X
21. Northwestern University School of Law Chicago, Illinois (L)	X	X	
22. University of Notre Dame School of Law South Bend, Indiana (S)			X

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* School reports a sequence of 8 credit hours.

4. SCHOOLS OF LAW

NAME AND LOCATION OF SCHOOL	CLASS AND FIELD COURSES		
	CLASSROOM COURSES IN CORRECTIONAL LAW	SPECIAL SEQUENCE IN CRIMINAL OR CORRECTIONAL LAW	FIELD PLACEMENTS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SETTINGS
23. Drake University Law School Des Moines, Iowa (Size unknown)			X
24. University of Kansas School of Law Lawrence, Kansas (L)			X
25. Washburn University of Topeka School of Law Topeka, Kansas (S)	X		
26. University of Maryland School of Law Baltimore, Maryland (L)	X		
27. Boston College Law School Brighton, Massachusetts (L)	X	X	X
28. Harvard University Law School Cambridge, Massachusetts (L)	X		X
29. University of Minnesota Law School Minneapolis, Minnesota (L)	X		
30. University of Missouri at Kansas City School of Law Kansas City, Missouri (S)			X
31. Saint Louis University School of Law St. Louis, Missouri (S)			X
32. Montana State University School of Law Missoula, Montana (S)			X
33. Columbia University School of Law New York, New York (L)			X
34. State University of New York at Buffalo School of Law Buffalo, New York (S)			X

4. SCHOOLS OF LAW

NAME AND LOCATION OF SCHOOL	CLASS AND FIELD COURSES		
	CLASSROOM COURSES IN CORRECTIONAL LAW	SPECIAL SEQUENCE IN CRIMINAL OR CORRECTIONAL LAW	FIELD PLACEMENTS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SETTINGS
35. New York University School of Law New York, New York (L)	X	X	X
36. St. John's University School of Law New York, New York (L)			X
37. Syracuse University College of Law Syracuse, New York (L)			X
38. Duke University School of Law Durham, North Carolina (L)			X
39. University of North Carolina School of Law Chapel Hill, North Carolina (L)		X	X
40. Baldwin-Wallace College Cleveland Marshall Law School Cleveland, Ohio (L)	X		
41. Capital University School of Law Columbus, Ohio (S)			X
42. University of Cincinnati College of Law Cincinnati, Ohio (S)			X
43. Ohio State University College of Law Columbus, Ohio (L)	X		
44. Oklahoma City University School of Law Oklahoma City, Oklahoma (S)			X
45. University of Oklahoma College of Law Norman, Oklahoma (L)			X
46. University of Tulsa School of Law Tulsa, Oklahoma (Size unknown)			X
47. University of Pittsburgh School of Law Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (S)			X

4. SCHOOLS OF LAW

NAME AND LOCATION OF SCHOOL	CLASS AND FIELD COURSES		
	CLASSROOM COURSES IN CORRECTIONAL LAW	SPECIAL SEQUENCE IN CRIMINAL OR CORRECTIONAL LAW	FIELD PLACEMENTS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SETTINGS
48. University of South Carolina School of Law Columbia, South Carolina (L)		X	
49. State University of South Dakota School of Law Vermillion, South Dakota (S)			X
50. University of Tennessee College of Law Knoxville, Tennessee (L)			X
51. Vanderbilt University School of Law Nashville, Tennessee (L)	X		
52. University of Houston College of Law Houston, Texas (L)	X	*	X
53. Southern Methodist University School of Law Dallas, Texas (L)			X
54. University of Texas School of Law Austin, Texas (Size unknown)	X		
55. University of Utah College of Law Salt Lake City, Utah (S)			X
56. College of William and Mary The Marshall-Wythe School of Law Williamsburg, Virginia (S)			X
57. Marquette University Law School Milwaukee, Wisconsin (S)	X		
58. University of Wisconsin Law School Madison, Wisconsin (L)	X	X	X
59. University of Wyoming College of Law Laramie, Wyoming (S)			X

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* School reports a sequence of 7 credit hours.

PART II

UNIVERSITY CRIME AND DELINQUENCY CENTERS OFFERING TRAINING FOR THE FIELD OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

UNIVERSITY CRIME AND DELINQUENCY CENTERS
(1965/66 AND 1966/67) [1]

Introduction

This section lists University Crime and Delinquency Centers which report that they offer training programs in Criminal Justice for academic or practitioner groups. The five criteria for a Center are:

(1) That it exist as a distinct organizational unit

(2) That it be responsible to either central administration and/or a school or department of a university or college

(3) That it employ at least one full-time professional staff member

(4) That new employees be selected by center staff and administration rather than by outside organizations

(5) That it offer training courses, institutes, or workshops for at least one of the following groups during the academic years 1965/66 or 1966/67:[2]

Law enforcement personnel (i.e., administrators, police officers - adult division, and police officers - juvenile division)

Court personnel (i.e., judges in criminal, juvenile, or family courts, prosecuting attorneys, and public defender attorneys)

Probation and parole personnel (i.e., administrators, parole board members, probation/parole officers - adult division, and probation/parole officers - juvenile division)

Correctional institution personnel (i.e., administrators, cottage parents, correctional officers, classification and assignment personnel, diagnostic and treatment personnel, and general counseling personnel)

Faculty of the college or university

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[1] See Appendix C for a summary of study method and a description of the centers surveyed by the project.

[2] This criterion excludes organizations engaged in research, consultation, or related activities but not directly engaged in training personnel for Criminal Justice.

Matriculated students enrolled in courses offered for degree credit

A Continuing Center is defined as one whose training programs in Criminal Justice are assured until at least 1970.

Crime and Delinquency Centers (N=27) are listed alphabetically by state. Twenty-three Centers offered training programs in both 1965/66 and 1966/67. One Center terminated at the end of the 1965/66 academic year and three others began training operations in 1966/67.

PART II

UNIVERSITY CRIME AND DELINQUENCY CENTERS

NAME AND LOCATION OF CENTER	TYPE OF PERSONNEL TRAINED FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE						
	LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL	COURT PERSONNEL	PROBATION AND PAROLE PERSONNEL	CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION PERSONNEL	FACULTY	MATRICULATED STUDENTS	CONTINUING CENTER
1. Institute for Police Studies California State College Long Beach, California	X	X				X	
2. Northern California Peace Officers School Diablo Valley College Pleasant Hill, California	X					X	X
3. Rio Hondo Peace Officers Academy Rio Hondo Junior College Santa Fe Springs, Calif.	X			X		X	X
4. MDTA Law Enforcement Center Law Enforcement Department Trinidad State Junior College Trinidad, California	X		X	X		X	X
5. Youth Studies Center University of Southern California Los Angeles, California			X				
6. Institute of Correctional Administration School of Government and Public Affairs American University Washington, D.C.				X		X	X

PART II

UNIVERSITY CRIME AND DELINQUENCY CENTERS

NAME AND LOCATION OF CENTER	TYPE OF PERSONNEL TRAINED FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE						
	LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL	COURT PERSONNEL	PROBATION AND PAROLE PERSONNEL	CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION PERSONNEL	FACULTY	MATRICULATED STUDENTS	CONTINUING CENTER
7. Center for Youth and Community Studies Howard University Washington, D.C.	*	X	X	X		X	
8. Georgia Institute of Law and Government Law School University of Georgia Athens, Georgia	X		X	X		*	X
9. Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency and Corrections Southern Illinois University Carbondale, Illinois			X	X		X	X
10. The Center for Studies in Criminal Justice University of Chicago Chicago, Illinois			X		X	X	X
11. Governmental Research Center University of Kansas Lawrence, Kansas	X	X	*	X			X
12. Southern Police Institute University of Louisville Louisville, Kentucky	X						X

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* Programs initiated for these personnel in the academic year 1966/67 are identified by an asterisk.

PART II

UNIVERSITY CRIME AND DELINQUENCY CENTERS

NAME AND LOCATION OF CENTER	TYPE OF PERSONNEL TRAINED FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE						
	LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL	COURT PERSONNEL	PROBATION AND PAROLE PERSONNEL	CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION PERSONNEL	FACULTY	MATRICULATED STUDENTS	CONTINUING CENTER
13. Training Center in Youth Development Law-Medicine Research Institute Boston University Boston, Massachusetts	X	X	X	X	*	X	
14. The National Center on Police and Community Relations Michigan State University East Lansing, Michigan	X	X				X	
15. University Committee on Training for the Control of Delinquency and Crime Law School University of Minnesota Minneapolis, Minnesota	X	X	X	X	X		
16. Institute for Delinquency Control School of Social Service St. Louis University St. Louis, Missouri	X	X	X	X	X	X	
17. Youth Development Center a/ Syracuse University Syracuse, New York	*		*	*			
18. Training Center on Delinquency and Youth Crime Institute of Government University of North Carolina Chapel Hill, North Carolina	X		X		X		

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a/ Center initiated training programs in 1966/67 although in operation prior to that time.

PART II

UNIVERSITY CRIME AND DELINQUENCY CENTERS

	TYPE OF PERSONNEL TRAINED FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE						
NAME AND LOCATION OF CENTER	LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL	COURT PERSONNEL	PROBATION AND PAROLE PERSONNEL	CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION PERSONNEL	FACULTY	MATRICULATED STUDENTS	CONTINUING CENTER
19. Institute on Corrections - Delinquency Project a/ University of Toledo Toledo, Ohio	•		•	•			
20. Youth Development Training Center b/ School of Applied Social Science Western Reserve University Cleveland, Ohio						X	
21. Law - Medicine Center School of Law Western Reserve University Cleveland, Ohio	X					X	X
22. Southwest Center for Law Enforcement University of Oklahoma - North Campus Norman, Oklahoma	X	X		X			
23. Center for Police & Corrections a/ The Pennsylvania State University University Park, Pennsylvania	•		•	•			
24. Institute of Contemporary Corrections and the Behavioral Sciences Sam Houston State College Huntsville, Texas	X	•	X	X		X	

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a/ Center began operations in 1966/67.
b/ Center terminated at end of 1965/66 academic year.

PART II

UNIVERSITY CRIME AND DELINQUENCY CENTERS

NAME AND LOCATION OF CENTER	TYPE OF PERSONNEL TRAINED FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE						
	LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL	COURT PERSONNEL	PROBATION AND PAROLE PERSONNEL	CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION PERSONNEL	FACULTY	MATRICULATED STUDENTS	CONTINUING CENTER
25. Center for Law and the Behavioral Sciences Law School University of Texas Austin, Texas	X	X	X				
26. Training Center for the Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency University of Utah Salt Lake City, Utah		X	X	X			
27. Law Enforcement Career Development Center Bureau of Government Extension Division University of Wisconsin Madison, Wisconsin	X	X					

PART III

CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES CONDUCTING MAJOR IN-SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAMS

PROBATION/PAROLE SYSTEMS
(1965) 1/

Introduction

This section contains a list of probation and parole systems which report major In-Service Training programs.

A probation/parole system is defined as follows: All departments, divisions, and branch offices of a public organization whose functions include probation or parole work or administration, and whose personnel were recruited to and operate under the direction of the same top executive.

In-Service Training is defined as training programs which consist of a scheduled series of teaching sessions that are organized and conducted under the sole auspice of the responding probation/parole system. In-Service teaching sessions may be limited to particular personnel of the system or may be open to employees of other correctional systems. 2/

A major In-Service Training program is determined by two criteria: (1) that the probation/parole system employ at least one staff member responsible for training on a full-time basis or that its training programs be formally organized through a Central Training Unit (Training Center, Training Department); (2) that the probation/parole system employ a staff of at least ten full-time probation/parole officers.

Probation/parole systems conducting major In-Service Training programs (N=43) are classified by level of government. Each system is designated

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1/ See Appendix D for a summary of study method and description of the probation and parole systems surveyed by the project.

2/ In-Service Training is distinguished from (1) General Training (e.g., supervisory conferences, special lectures or seminars, and short-term institutes or workshops), (2) Outside Training (i.e., training programs conducted by other organizations in which the probation/parole system participates either as a co-sponsor or by providing arrangements for attendance of its staff members).

by whether it offers training programs to the following practitioner groups:

Trainees - defined as employees who will become professional staff members only upon completion of their on-the-job training apprenticeship

New practitioners - defined as personnel who have been members of professional staff for six months or less

Experienced practitioners - defined as personnel who have been members of professional staff for more than six months

In addition, each system is identified according to whether it serves adult offenders, juveniles, or both.

PART III - SECTION A

PROBATION - PAROLE AGENCIES

FEDERAL

NAME AND LOCATION OF AGENCY	PRACTITIONER GROUPS FOR WHOM IN-SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAMS WERE CONDUCTED (1965)				CENTRAL TRAINING UNIT	FULL-TIME DIRECTOR OF TRAINING	AGE GROUP OF AGENCY CASELOAD 2/
	TRAINEES	NEW PRACTITIONERS	EXPERIENCED PRACTITIONERS	SUPERVISORS OR ADMINISTRATORS			
1. Southern District Court U.S. Probation Office 1/ Los Angeles, Calif.		X	X	X	X		A & J
2. Northern District Court U.S. Probation Office 1/ Chicago, Illinois		X	X	X	X	X	A & J

1/ **All federal probation offices also provide parole services.**

2/ A = Adults; J = Juveniles; A & J = Adults and Juveniles.

PART III - SECTION A

PROBATION - PAROLE AGENCIES

STATE

	PRACTITIONER GROUPS FOR WHOM IN-SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAMS WERE CONDUCTED (1965)						
NAME AND LOCATION OF AGENCY	TRAINEES	NEW PRACTITIONERS	EXPERIENCED PRACTITIONERS	SUPERVISORS OR ADMINISTRATORS	CENTRAL TRAINING UNIT	FULL-TIME DIRECTOR OF TRAINING	AGE GROUP OF AGENCY CASELOAD
1. Board of Directors of State Institutions for Juveniles Phoenix, Arizona	X	X				X	J
2. Division of Delinquency Prevention Youth Authority Sacramento, Calif.	X	X	X	X	X	X	J
3. Parole and Community Services Division Sacramento, Calif.	X	X	X	X	X	X	A
4. Division of Administration Department of Parole Denver, Colorado	X	X	X		X	X	A
5. Division of Institutions Dept. of Public Welfare Atlanta, Georgia	X	X	X	X	X		J
6. Board of Paroles & Pardons Dept. of Social Services Honolulu, Hawaii			X	X	X		A
7. Juvenile Parole Branch Corrections Division Dept. of Social Services Honolulu, Hawaii			X		X		J

PART III - SECTION A

PROBATION - PAROLE AGENCIES

STATE

NAME AND LOCATION OF AGENCY	PRACTITIONER GROUPS FOR WHOM IN-SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAMS WERE CONDUCTED (1965)						
	TRAINEES	NEW PRACTITIONERS	EXPERIENCED PRACTITIONERS	SUPERVISORS OR ADMINISTRATORS	CENTRAL TRAINING UNIT	FULL-TIME DIRECTOR OF TRAINING	AGE GROUP OF AGENCY CASELOAD
8. Division of Parole Dept. of Correction Indianapolis, Indiana			X	X	X		A & J
9. Division of Probation and Parole Dept. of Corrections Frankfurt, Kentucky	X	X	X	X		X	A
10. Youth Conservation Commission Dept. of Corrections St. Paul, Minnesota	X	X	X	X	X	X	A & J
11. Division of Parole Board of Parole Albany, New York	X	X	X	X	X	X	A
12. Children's Services Dept. of Social Welfare Albany, New York	X	X	X	X	X		J
13. Adult Parole Authority Division of Correction Columbus, Ohio	X	X	X	X	X		A
14. Board of Probation and Parole Harrisburg, Pennsylvania	X		X	X	X	X	A
15. Division of Probation and Paroles Dept. of Correction Nashville, Tennessee	X	X	X	X		X	J

PART III - SECTION A

PROBATION - PAROLE AGENCIES

STATE

NAME AND LOCATION OF AGENCY	PRACTITIONER GROUPS FOR WHOM IN-SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAMS WERE CONDUCTED (1965)				CENTRAL TRAINING UNIT	FULL-TIME DIRECTOR OF TRAINING	AGE GROUP OF AGENCY CASELOAD
	TRAINEES	NEW PRACTITIONERS	EXPERIENCED PRACTITIONERS	SUPERVISORS OR ADMINISTRATORS			
16. Second District Juvenile Court State Juvenile Court Salt Lake City, Utah		X	X			X	J
17. Bureau of Juvenile Probation & Detention Dept. of Welfare and Institutions Richmond, Virginia	X	X	X	X	X		A & J
18. Virginia Probation and Parole Board Dept. of Welfare and Institutions Richmond, Virginia	X	X				X	A
19. Dept. of Welfare Division of Child Welfare Charleston, West Virginia		X	X	X	X	X	J
20. Division of Corrections Dept. of Public Welfare Madison, Wisconsin	X	X	X	X	X		A & J

PART II - SECTION A

PROBATION - PAROLE AGENCIES

COUNTY & MUNICIPAL

NAME AND LOCATION OF AGENCY	PRACTITIONER GROUPS FOR WHOM IN-SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAMS WERE CONDUCTED (1965)				CENTRAL TRAINING UNIT	FULL-TIME DIRECTOR OF TRAINING	AGE GROUP OF AGENCY CASELOAD
	TRAINEES	NEW PRACTITIONERS	EXPERIENCED PRACTITIONERS	SUPERVISORS OR ADMINISTRATORS			
1. Alameda County Probation Department Oakland, Calif.	X	X		X	X	X	A & J
2. San Diego County Probation Department San Diego, Calif.		X	X	X	X	X	A & J
3. Orange County Probation Department Orange, Calif.	X	X	X		X	X	A & J
4. Santa Barbara County Probation Department Santa Barbara, Calif.	X	X	X			X	A & J
5. Santa Clara County Juvenile Probation Dept. Santa Barbara, Calif.		X			X	X	J
6. Dade County Juvenile & Domestic Relations Court Miami, Florida		X	X	X	X	X	J
7. Washtenaw County Probation Department Ann Arbor, Michigan			X		X		A
8. Juvenile Division Macomb County Probate Court Mt. Clemens, Michigan	X		X			X	J

PART III - SECTION A

PROBATION - PAROLE AGENCIES

COUNTY & MUNICIPAL

NAME AND LOCATION OF AGENCY	PRACTITIONER GROUPS FOR WHOM IN-SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAMS WERE CONDUCTED (1965)				CENTRAL TRAINING UNIT	FULL-TIME DIRECTOR OF TRAINING	AGE GROUP OF AGENCY CASELOAD
	TRAINEES	NEW PRACTITIONERS	EXPERIENCED PRACTITIONERS	SUPERVISORS OR ADMINISTRATORS			
9. Juvenile Division Oakland County Probate Court Pontiac, Michigan		X	X	X	X		A & J
10. Circuit Courts St. Louis Probation and Parole Department St. Louis, Missouri	X					X	A
11. Essex County Probation Department Newark, New Jersey		X	X			X	A & J
12. Kings County Second Judicial Dept. Probation Office Brooklyn, New York		X	X		X		A
13. Niagara County Probation Department Lockport, New York		X	X			X	A & J
14. Nassau County Probation Department Mineola, New York	X		X	X	X	X	A & J
15. New York City Office of Probation New York, New York	X	X		X	X	X	A & J

PART III - SECTION A

PROBATION - PAROLE AGENCIES

COUNTY & MUNICIPAL

NAME AND LOCATION OF AGENCY	PRACTITIONER GROUPS FOR WHOM IN-SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAMS WERE CONDUCTED (1965)				CENTRAL TRAINING UNIT	FULL-TIME DIRECTOR OF TRAINING	AGE GROUP OF AGENCY CASELOAD
	TRAINEES	NEW PRACTITIONERS	EXPERIENCED PRACTITIONERS	SUPERVISORS OR ADMINISTRATORS			
16. Onondaga County Probation Department Syracuse, New York		X	X	X	X		A & J
17. Lucas County Probation Department Toledo, Ohio		X	X		X		J
18. Tulsa County Juvenile Court Tulsa, Oklahoma			X			X	J
19. Multnomah County Probation Department Portland, Oregon		X	X		X	X	J
20. Davidson County Juvenile Court Nashville, Tennessee			X			X	J
21. Dallas County Juvenile Probation Office Dallas, Texas		X	X		X		J

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION SYSTEMS
(1965) [1]

Introduction

This section lists correctional institution systems reporting major In-Service Training programs.

A correctional institution system is defined as follows: All prisons, reformatories, jails, workhouses, training schools, camps, halfway houses, diagnostic centers, and other correctional facilities and their personnel which operate as a separate administrative unit under the direction of the same top executive.[2]

In-Service Training is defined as training programs which consist of a scheduled series of teaching sessions that are organized and conducted under the sole auspice of the responding institutional system. In-Service teaching sessions may be limited to particular personnel of the system or may be open to employees of other correctional systems.[3]

A major In-Service Training program is determined by two criteria: (1) that the correctional institution system employ at least one staff member responsible for training on a full-time basis or that its training programs be formally organized through a Central Training Unit (Training Center, Training Department); (2) that the correctional institution system be located on the state or federal level, be a training school for juveniles on the county or municipal level, or be a private institution caring for juvenile offenders.[4]

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[1] See Appendix E for a summary of study methods and description of the correctional institution systems surveyed by the project.

[2] When juvenile and adult facilities and personnel are divided into separate administrative units, each with its own top executive, they are treated as two systems.

[3] In-Service Training is distinguished from (1) General Training (e.g., supervisory conferences, special lectures or seminars, and short-term institutes or workshops), (2) Outside Training (i.e., training programs conducted by other organizations in which the correctional system participates either as a co-sponsor or by providing arrangements for attendance of its staff members).

[4] The correctional institution systems excluded by these criteria are city and county jails and workhouses and juvenile detention homes.

Correctional institution systems conducting major In-Service Training programs (N=42) are classified into state systems, county and municipal systems, and private institutions for juveniles. Each system is designated by the practitioner groups for whom training is offered and the age group of its inmate population.

PART III - SECTION B

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION SYSTEMS

STATE	PRACTITIONER GROUPS FOR WHOM IN-SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAMS WERE CONDUCTED (1965)						
NAME AND LOCATION OF SYSTEM	COTTAGE PARENTS	CUSTODY STAFF	CLASSIFICATION AND GENERAL COUNSELING STAFF	DIAGNOSTIC & TREATMENT STAFF	CENTRAL TRAINING UNIT	FULL-TIME DIRECTOR OF TRAINING	AGE GROUP **OF INMATE POPULATION** 1/
1. Dept. of Corrections Sacramento, Calif.		X	X	X	X	X	A
2. Division of Corrections State Dept. of Institutions Denver, Colorado		X	X	X		X	A
3. Division of Youth Services State Department of Institutions Fort Logan, Colorado	X		X	X	X	X	J
4. Connecticut Reformatory Cheshire, Conn.		X			X		A
5. Long Lane School Middletown, Conn.	X		X		X		J
6. Connecticut State Prison Somers, Conn.		X	X		X	X	A
7. Corrections Division Dept. of Social Services Honolulu, Hawaii	X	X	X		X		A & J
8. Division of Corrections Board of Control of State Institutions Des Moines, Iowa			X			X	A & J

1/ A = Adults; J = Juveniles; A & J = Adults and Juveniles.

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CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION SYSTEMS

STATE	PRACTITIONER GROUPS FOR WHOM IN-SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAMS WERE CONDUCTED (1965)						
NAME AND LOCATION OF SYSTEM	COTTAGE PARENTS	CUSTODY STAFF	CLASSIFICATION AND GENERAL COUNSELING STAFF	DIAGNOSTIC & TREATMENT STAFF	CENTRAL TRAINING UNIT	FULL-TIME DIRECTOR OF TRAINING	AGE GROUP OF **INMATE POPULATION**
9. Division of Institutions Dept. of Corrections Frankfort, Kentucky		X				X	A
10. Division of Institutional Services Kentucky Dept. of Child Welfare Frankfort, Kentucky	X				X	X	J
11. Maryland State Dept. of Correction Baltimore, Maryland		X			X		A
12. Department of Correction Boston, Mass.		X			X	X	A
13. Michigan Dept. of Corrections Lansing, Michigan		X	X	X	X	X	A
14. State Dept. of Social Services Lansing, Michigan	X			X		X	J
15. Division of Adult Correction Minnesota Dept. of Corrections St. Paul, Minn.		X	X	X	X	X	A

PART III - SECTION B

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION SYSTEMS

STATE

	PRACTITIONER GROUPS FOR WHOM IN-SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAMS WERE CONDUCTED (1965)						
NAME AND LOCATION OF SYSTEM	COTTAGE PARENTS	CUSTODY STAFF	CLASSIFICATION AND GENERAL COUNSELING STAFF	DIAGNOSTIC & TREATMENT STAFF	CENTRAL TRAINING UNIT	FULL-TIME DIRECTOR OF TRAINING	AGE GROUP OF **INMATE POPULATION**
16. Division of Youth Conservation Minnesota Dept. of Corrections St. Paul, Minn.	X	X		X	X	X	J
17. Dept. of Corrections Jefferson City, Mo.		X	X	X	X	X	A
18. State Dept. of Public Institutions Helena, Montana		X			X	X	A & J
19. Division of Correction & Parole State Dept. of Institutions & Agencies Trenton, New Jersey	X	X			X		A & J
20. Penitentiary of New Mexico Santa Fe, N.M.		X	X		X	X	A
21. New York State Training Schools Office of State Institutions State Dept. of Welfare Albany, New York	X			X	X	X	J

PART III - SECTION B

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION SYSTEMS

STATE	PRACTITIONER GROUPS FOR WHOM IN-SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAMS WERE CONDUCTED (1965)						
NAME AND LOCATION OF SYSTEM	COTTAGE PARENTS	CUSTODY STAFF	CLASSIFICATION AND GENERAL COUNSELING STAFF	DIAGNOSTIC & TREATMENT STAFF	CENTRAL TRAINING UNIT	FULL-TIME DIRECTOR OF TRAINING	AGE GROUP OF **INMATE POPULATION**
22. North Carolina Prison Department Raleigh, North Carolina		X			X	X	A
23. North Carolina Board of Juvenile Correction Raleigh, North Carolina	X			X	X		J
24. Division of Treatment Services Department of Mental Hygiene & Correction Columbus, Ohio		X	X	X	X	X	A
25. Ohio Youth Commission Columbus, Ohio	X	X	X	X	X	X	A
26. Board of Control Corrections Division Salem, Oregon	X	X	X	X		X	A & J
27. Dept. of Public Welfare Bureau of Youth Services Harrisburg, Pennsylvania	X		X	X	X		J
28. Dept. of Corrections Columbia, South Carolina		X	X	X	X	X	A
29. South Dakota State Penitentiary Sioux Falls, So.Dakota		X			X		A

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CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION SYSTEMS

STATE

	PRACTITIONER GROUPS FOR WHOM IN-SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAMS WERE CONDUCTED (1965)						
NAME AND LOCATION OF SYSTEM	COTTAGE PARENTS	CUSTODY STAFF	CLASSIFICATION AND GENERAL COUNSELING STAFF	DIAGNOSTIC & TREATMENT STAFF	CENTRAL TRAINING UNIT	FULL-TIME DIRECTOR OF TRAINING	AGE GROUP **OF INMATE POPULATION**
30. Utah State Prison Draper, Utah		X	X	X	X	X	A
31. Division of Corrections State Dept. of Welfare and Institutions Richmond, Virginia		X			X	X	A
32. Division of Adult Correction Olympia, Washington		X	X	X		X	A
33. Division of Corrections State Dept. of Welfare Madison, Wisconsin	X	X	X	X	X		A & J

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CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION SYSTEMS

COUNTY & MUNICIPAL

	PRACTITIONER GROUPS FOR WHOM IN-SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAMS WERE CONDUCTED (1965)						
NAME AND LOCATION OF SYSTEM	COTTAGE PARENTS	CUSTODY STAFF	CLASSIFICATION AND GENERAL COUNSELING STAFF	DIAGNOSTIC & TREATMENT STAFF	CENTRAL TRAINING UNIT	FULL-TIME DIRECTOR OF TRAINING	AGE GROUP OF **INMATE POPULATION**
1. Juvenile Facilities Division Los Angeles County Probation Dept. Los Angeles, Calif.		X	X	X		X	J
2. Santa Clara County Juvenile Probation Department San Jose, Calif.		X	X		X		J

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CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION SYSTEMS

PRIVATE

	PRACTITIONER GROUPS FOR WHOM IN-SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAMS WERE CONDUCTED (1965)						
NAME AND LOCATION OF SYSTEM	COTTAGE PARENTS	CUSTODY STAFF	CLASSIFICATION AND GENERAL COUNSELING STAFF	DIAGNOSTIC & TREATMENT STAFF	CENTRAL TRAINING UNIT	FULL-TIME DIRECTOR OF TRAINING	AGE GROUP OF **INMATE POPULATION**
1. Rancho San Antonio Chatsworth, Calif.	X					X	J
2. Maryhurst School Louisville, Kentucky	X		X			X	J
3. Villa Maria School Grand Rapids, Michigan					X		J
4. Good Shepherd Home St. Paul, Minnesota	X	X		X	X		J
5. Berkshire Farm for Boys Canaan, New York	X			X	X	X	J
6. The Children's Village Inc. Dobbs Ferry, New York	X	X		X		X	J
7. House of the Good Shepherd Milwaukee, Wisconsin	X				X		J

LAW ENFORCEMENT SYSTEMS
(1965) [1]

Introduction

This section contains a list of law enforcement systems which report major In-Service Training programs.

A law enforcement system is defined as follows: All departments, divisions and branch offices of a public organization whose functions include law enforcement, and whose personnel were recruited to and operate under the direction of the same top executive.

In-Service Training is defined as training programs which consist of a scheduled series of teaching sessions that are organized and conducted under the sole auspice of the responding law enforcement system. In-Service teaching sessions may be limited to particular personnel of the system or may be open to employees of other law enforcement systems.[2]

A major In-Service Training program is determined by two criteria: (1) that the law enforcement system employ at least one staff member responsible for training on a full-time basis or that its training programs be formally organized through a Central Training Unit (Training Center, Training Department); (2) that the law enforcement system be located on the state or federal level or in a large county (with the county seat having a population of at least 250,000), or in a large municipality (cities with a population of at least 100,000).

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[1] See Appendix F for a summary of study method and description of the law enforcement systems surveyed by the project.

[2] In-Service Training is distinguished from (1) General Training (e.g., supervisory conferences, special lectures or seminars, and short-term institutes or workshops), (2) Outside Training (i.e., training programs conducted by other organizations in which the law enforcement system participates either as a co-sponsor or by providing arrangements for attendance of its staff members).

Law enforcement systems conducting major In-Service Training programs (N=103) are classified by level of government. Each system is designated by whether it offers training programs to the following practitioner groups:

Recruits - defined as new employees being trained for certification as law enforcement officers

Juvenile officers - defined as police officers whose major assignment is to the juvenile or youth division (bureau or detail)

Other officers - defined as police officers whose major assignment is to a unit other than the juvenile division

PART III - SECTION C

LAW ENFORCEMENT SYSTEMS

FEDERAL

NAME AND LOCATION OF SYSTEM	PRACTITIONER GROUPS FOR WHOM IN-SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAMS WERE CONDUCTED (1965)			CENTRAL TRAINING UNIT	FULL-TIME DIRECTOR OF TRAINING
	RECRUITS	JUVENILE OFFICERS	OTHER OFFICERS		
1. Internal Revenue Service U.S. Department of the Treasury Washington, D.C.	X		X	X	

PART III - SECTION C

LAW ENFORCEMENT SYSTEMS

STATE

NAME AND LOCATION OF SYSTEM	PRACTITIONER GROUPS FOR WHOM IN-SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAMS WERE CONDUCTED (1965)			CENTRAL TRAINING UNIT	FULL-TIME DIRECTOR OF TRAINING
	RECRUITS	JUVENILE OFFICERS	OTHER OFFICERS		
1. Alabama Dept. of Public Safety Montgomery, Alabama	X		X		X
2. Alaska State Police Department of Public Safety Juneau, Alaska			X	X	X
3. California Highway Patrol Sacramento, California	X		X	X	
4. Colorado State Patrol Denver, Colorado	X		X	X	
5. Delaware State Police Dover, Delaware	X			X	X
6. Department of Public Safety Atlanta, Georgia			X		X
7. Idaho State Police Boise, Idaho	X		X		X
8. Illinois State Highway Police Springfield, Illinois	X			X	X
9. Indiana State Police Indianapolis, Indiana	X			X	X
10. Kansas Highway Patrol Topeka, Kansas	X		X	X	X
11. Dept. of State Police of Michigan East Lansing, Michigan	X		X	X	X
12. Minnesota Highway Patrol St. Paul, Minnesota			X	X	X

PART III - SECTION C

LAW ENFORCEMENT SYSTEMS

STATE NAME AND LOCATION OF SYSTEM	PRACTITIONER GROUPS FOR WHOM IN-SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAMS WERE CONDUCTED (1965)			CENTRAL TRAINING UNIT	FULL-TIME DIRECTOR OF TRAINING
	RECRUITS	JUVENILE OFFICERS	OTHER OFFICERS		
13. New York State Police Albany, New York	X		X	X	X
14. North Carolina State Highway Patrol Raleigh, North Carolina	X		X	X	X
15. North Dakota Highway Patrol Bismark, North Dakota	X		X	X	X
16. Oregon State Police Salem, Oregon	X		X	X	X
17. Pennsylvania State Police Harrisburg, Pennsylvania		X	X	X	
18. Rhode Island State Police North Scituate, Rhode Island	X			X	
19. Tennessee Highway Patrol Nashville, Tennessee	X			X	
20. Virginia State Police Richmond, Virginia	X		X	X	X
21. Vermont Department of Public Safety Montpelier, Vermont			X	X	
22. Washington State Patrol Olympia, Washington	X		X	X	X
23. Enforcement Division and State Patrol Madison, Wisconsin			X	X	X

PART III - SECTION C

LAW ENFORCEMENT SYSTEMS

COUNTY & MUNICIPAL

NAME AND LOCATION OF SYSTEM	PRACTITIONER GROUPS FOR WHOM IN-SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAMS WERE CONDUCTED (1965)			CENTRAL TRAINING UNIT	FULL-TIME DIRECTOR OF TRAINING
	RECRUITS	JUVENILE OFFICERS	OTHER OFFICERS		
1. Birmingham Police Department Birmingham, Alabama	X	X	X	X	X
2. Mobile Police Department Mobile, Alabama	X		X	X	
3. Phoenix Police Department Phoenix, Arizona	X		X	X	X
4. Tucson Police Department Tucson, Arizona			X	X	X
5. Little Rock Police Department Little Rock, Arkansas			X	X	X
6. Berkeley Police Department Berkeley, California	X	X	X	X	
7. Fresno City Police Department Fresno, California	X		X	X	X
8. Glendale Police Department Glendale, California	X		X		X
9. Alameda County Sheriff's Department Oakland, California	X	X	X	X	X
10. Oakland Police Department Oakland, California		X		X	X
11. Pasadena Police Department Pasadena, California	X	X	X	X	X
12. San Diego County Sheriff's Department San Diego, California	X		X	X	

PART III - SECTION C

LAW ENFORCEMENT SYSTEMS

COUNTY & MUNICIPAL

NAMD AND LOCATION OF SYSTEM	PRACTITIONER GROUPS FOR WHOM IN-SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAMS WERE CONDUCTED (1965)			CENTRAL TRAINING UNIT	FULL-TIME DIRECTOR OF TRAINING
	RECRUITS	JUVENILE OFFICERS	OTHER OFFICERS		
13. San Jose Police Department San Jose, California	X	X	X	X	X
14. Santa Ana Police Department Santa Ana, California	X	X	X	X	X
15. Torrance Police Department Torrance, California		X	X	X	X
16. Denver County Police Department Denver, Colorado	X		X	X	X
17. Bridgeport Police Department Bridgeport, Connecticut	X		X	X	X
18. Hartford Police Department Hartford, Connecticut	X	X	X	X	X
19. Dade County Sheriff's Office Miami, Florida	X	X	X	X	X
20. Miami Police Department Miami, Florida	X	X	X	X	X
21. St. Petersburg Police Department St. Petersburg, Florida	X	X	X	X	X
22. City of Tampa Police Department Tampa, Florida	X	X		X	X
23. Savannah Police Department Savannah, Georgia	X	X	X	X	
24. Honolulu Police Department Honolulu, Hawaii	X	X	X	X	X

PART III - SECTION C

LAW ENFORCEMENT SYSTEMS

COUNTY & MUNICIPAL

NAME AND LOCATION OF SYSTEM	PRACTITIONER GROUPS FOR WHOM IN-SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAMS WERE CONDUCTED (1965)			CENTRAL TRAINING UNIT	FULL-TIME DIRECTOR OF TRAINING
	RECRUITS	JUVENILE OFFICERS	OTHER OFFICERS		
25. Chicago Police Department Chicago, Illinois	X	X	X	X	X
26. Evansville Police Department Evansville, Indiana	X	X	X	X	
27. Fort Wayne Police Department Fort Wayne, Indiana	X	X	X	X	X
28. Hammond Police Department Hammond, Indiana	X		X	X	X
29. Indianapolis Police Department Indianapolis, Indiana	X		X	X	X
30. South Bend Police Department South Bend, Indiana	X		X	X	X
31. Des Moines Police Department Des Moines, Iowa	X	X	X	X	X
32. Topeka Police Department Topeka, Kansas	X	X	X	X	X
33. Wichita Police Department Wichita, Kansas	X	X	X	X	X
34. Louisville Division of Police Louisville, Kentucky	X		X	X	X
35. Springfield Police Department Springfield, Massachusetts	X		X	X	X
36. Detroit Police Department Detroit, Michigan	X	X	X	X	X

PART III - SECTION C
LAW ENFORCEMENT SYSTEMS

COUNTY & MUNICIPAL

NAME AND LOCATION OF SYSTEM	PRACTITIONER GROUPS FOR WHOM IN-SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAMS WERE CONDUCTED (1965)			CENTRAL TRAINING UNIT	FULL-TIME DIRECTOR OF TRAINING
	RECRUITS	JUVENILE OFFICERS	OTHER OFFICERS		
37. Flint Police Department Flint, Michigan	X		X	X	
38. Lansing Police Department Lansing, Michigan	X	X	X	X	X
39. Duluth Police Department Duluth, Minnesota	X			X	X
40. Minneapolis Police Department Minneapolis, Minnesota	X		X	X	X
41. Kansas City Police Department Kansas City, Missouri	X		X	X	X
42. Metropolitan Police Department of the City of St. Louis St. Louis, Missouri	X	X	X	X	X
43. Camden Police Department Camden, New Jersey	X		X	X	X
44. Elizabeth Police Department Elizabeth, New Jersey	X		X	X	X
45. Newark Police Department Newark, New Jersey	X			X	X
46. Paterson Police Department Paterson, New Jersey	X		X	X	
47. Albuquerque Police Department Albuquerque, New Mexico	X	X	X	X	X
48. Albany Department of Police Albany, New York	X		X	X	

PART III - SECTION C

LAW ENFORCEMENT SYSTEMS

COUNTY & MUNICIPAL

NAME AND LOCATION OF SYSTEM	PRACTITIONER GROUPS FOR WHOM IN-SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAMS WERE CONDUCTED (1965)			CENTRAL TRAINING UNIT	FULL-TIME DIRECTOR OF TRAINING
	RECRUITS	JUVENILE OFFICERS	OTHER OFFICERS		
49. Buffalo Police Department Buffalo, New York	X		X	X	
50. New York City Police Department New York, New York	X	X	X	X	X
51. Niagara Falls Police Department Niagara Falls, New York	X	X	X	X	X
52. Syracuse New York Police Department Syracuse, New York	X		X	X	X
53. Winston-Salem Police Department Winston-Salem, North Carolina	X		X	X	X
54. Summit County Sheriff's Office Akron, Ohio	X		X	X	X
55. Cincinnati Ohio Division of Police Cincinnati, Ohio	X		X	X	X
56. Cleveland Police Department Cleveland, Ohio	X			X	X
57. Columbus Division of Police Columbus, Ohio	X		X	X	X
58. Division of Police of Dayton, Ohio Dayton, Ohio	X	X	X	X	X
59. City of Toledo Police Department Toledo, Ohio	X			X	X
60. Multnomah County Sheriff's Office Portland, Oregon	X		X	X	X

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LAW ENFORCEMENT SYSTEMS

COUNTY & MUNICIPAL

NAME AND LOCATION OF SYSTEM	PRACTITIONER GROUPS FOR WHOM IN-SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAMS WERE CONDUCTED (1965)			CENTRAL TRAINING UNIT	FULL-TIME DIRECTOR OF TRAINING
	RECRUITS	JUVENILE OFFICERS	OTHER OFFICERS		
61. Portland Police Bureau Portland, Oregon	X	X	X	X	X
62. Allentown Police Department Allentown, Pennsylvania	X	X	X	X	X
63. Chattanooga Police Department Chattanooga, Tennessee		X	X		X
64. Knoxville Police Department Knoxville, Tennessee	X	X	X	X	X
65. Amarillo Police Department Amarillo, Texas	X	X	X	X	
66. Corpus Christi Police Division Corpus Christi, Texas	X	X	X	X	
67. Dallas Police Department Dallas, Texas	X		X	X	X
68. El Paso Police Department El Paso, Texas	X		X	X	X
69. Houston Police Department Houston, Texas	X	X	X	X	X
70. San Antonio Department of Police San Antonio, Texas	X		X	X	X
71. Arlington Police Department Arlington, Virginia	X		X	X	X
72. Newport News Police Department Newport News, Virginia	X	X	X	X	

PART III - SECTION C

LAW ENFORCEMENT SYSTEMS

COUNTY & MUNICIPAL

NAME AND LOCATION OF SYSTEM	PRACTITIONER GROUPS FOR WHOM IN-SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAMS WERE CONDUCTED (1965)			CENTRAL TRAINING UNIT	FULL-TIME DIRECTOR OF TRAINING
	RECRUITS	JUVENILE OFFICERS	OTHER OFFICERS		
73. Norfolk Police Division Norfolk, Virginia	X		X	X	X
74. Richmond Bureau of Police Richmond, Virginia	X	X	X	X	X
75. King County Sheriff's Department Seattle, Washington	X	X	X	X	X
76. Spokane Police Department Spokane, Washington	X	X	X	X	X
77. Tacoma Police Department Tacoma, Washington	X		X	X	
78. Madison Police Department Madison, Wisconsin	X	X	X	X	
79. Milwaukee County Sheriff's Department Milwaukee, Wisconsin	X		X	X	

APPENDIX A

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

The 602 colleges and universities from which data are drawn for this directory are located in 47 states and the District of Columbia.[1] California is represented by the largest number of institutions (87), followed by New York (51), Pennsylvania (39), Illinois (25), and Michigan (23). Those states with the smallest representation are North Dakota (2), Nevada (1), and Maine (1).

Table I below shows the distribution of responding colleges and universities among nine regions of the country.

TABLE I

RESPONDING ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS, CLASSIFIED BY REGION

REGION [a]	NUMBER OF RESPONDING ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS	PER CENT OF TOTAL
New England	39	6.5
Middle Atlantic	98	16.3
East North Central	91	15.1
West North Central	63	10.5
South Atlantic	85	14.1
East South Central	44	7.3
West South Central	41	6.9
Mountain	31	5.1
Pacific	110	18.3
TOTAL	602	100.1

[a] The nine regions correspond to those utilized by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in their Uniform Crime Reports.

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[1] Alaska, Hawaii, and Delaware are not represented.

Ninety-nine per cent (402) of responding senior colleges, and eighty-nine per cent (175) of responding junior colleges are accredited.[1] The 25 non-accredited institutions were included in the survey because they had been cited in earlier studies as offering an educational program in one or more of the Crime and Delinquency fields.

Two-thirds of the responding academic institutions are four-year (senior) colleges which offer a baccalaureate degree. The remaining one-third are two-year (junior) colleges offering an associate degree. As shown in Table II below, the relative proportion of responding senior and junior colleges is virtually identical to their proportion in the project mailing.[2]

TABLE II

RESPONDING ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS CLASSIFIED BY COLLEGE LEVEL

COLLEGE LEVEL	ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS IN SAMPLE MAILING		RESPONDING ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS	
	(N)	%	(N)	%
Senior	(574)	68	(406)	67
Junior	(264)	32	(196)	33
TOTAL	(838)	100	(602)	100

---

[1] For project purposes, accredited schools are those academic institutions designated in Lovejoy's College Guide (8th ed. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1966), as having regional approval and recognition by one of the six regional accrediting associations in the United States. An academic institution which is approved only by a state university, state board, department of education, or a professional association is considered non-accredited.

[2] All percentages in this and subsequent tables are rounded for ease in reading. The actual sum of rounded percentages is reported in all cases.

A review of earlier studies, college guides, and college bulletins revealed a total of 328 academic departments in 318 institutions which were cited as offering an "educational program" in one or more of the Crime and Delinquency fields. A detailed questionnaire of 12 pages (long form) was sent to each of the cited "program" departments.[1] The return rate from these departments was 66 per cent.[2]

A briefer questionnaire of 6 pages (short form) was sent to 510 colleges and universities which had not been cited in earlier studies as offering an "educational program" in the Crime and Delinquency fields.[3] These institutions were of two kinds: (1) 83 colleges and universities with an undergraduate program in social welfare,[4] (2) 427 colleges and universities representing a one-third random sample of junior colleges and senior colleges.[5] The return rate from these 510 colleges and universities was 75 per cent.[6]

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[1] Questionnaires were addressed personally to the chairman of the department or that individual listed as responsible for Crime and Delinquency programs.

[2] This includes 149 long-form returns and 68 responses to a shorter follow-up questionnaire.

[3] Questionnaires were addressed directly to the president or chancellor of the college or university.

[4] The original listing for this group consisted of 88 schools located at accredited senior colleges (listed in an untitled directory compiled by the Council on Social Work Education, 1965). Three schools were reclassified with academic department respondents when they indicated a Crime and Delinquency program and subsequently completed a long-form questionnaire. Two other social welfare schools were excluded from this phase of the study when they were found to offer a graduate degree program in social work.

[5] Drawn from a population of all 366 junior colleges and 930 senior colleges listed in American Council on Education, American Junior Colleges (6th ed.; Washington, D.C., 1963) and American Universities and Colleges (9th ed.; 1964), and Lovejoy's College Guide, op.cit. The following categories were excluded from the population for purposes of drawing the samples: (1) institutions cited in earlier studies as offering an educational program in crime and delinquency; (2) institutions offering an undergraduate social welfare program; (3) colleges made up entirely of a single graduate professional school (e.g., law or medicine); and (4) colleges or universities not regionally accredited.

[6] This includes 385 short-form returns. Ninety-one of these responses merely stated that no course or program in a crime and delinquency field was offered in any department of the college or university.

Table III below summarizes the rate of questionnaire returns among these academic groups.

TABLE III

QUESTIONNAIRE RETURNS AMONG RESPONDING ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS CLASSIFIED BY CITED "PROGRAM" DESIGNATION

ACADEMIC SUBPOPULATION	NUMBER OF QUESTIONNAIRES SENT	NUMBER OF QUESTIONNAIRES RETURNED	RETURN RATE %
Cited as offering "Programs" in Crime and Delinquency field	328	217	66
Not cited	510	385	75
TOTAL	838	602	72

APPENDIX B

PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS OF SOCIAL WORK, CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY, PSYCHIATRY AND LAW

The data on educational programs for the fields of Criminal Justice at professional schools were drawn from four populations as follows: (1) graduate schools of social work in the United States accredited by the Council on Social Work Education;[1/] (2) doctoral clinical psychology programs in the United States approved by the American Psychological Association;[2/] (3) psychiatric residency centers in the United States approved by the Council on Medical Education and the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology;[3/] and (4) law schools approved by the American Bar Association.[4/]

Information in this directory is based upon responses to project questionnaires from 374 graduate professional schools in the United States. This represents 76 per cent of all approved professional schools in the United States from the four populations at the time of survey (March, 1966 to February, 1967).

Each of the four surveys employed a mail questionnaire of approximately ten pages. An identical follow-up was sent to nonrespondents after six weeks. Questionnaire items were highly structured and precoded. Questionnaires were addressed personally to the following:

[1/] Council on Social Work Education, Graduate Professional Schools of Social Work in Canada and the U.S.A., (New York: January, 1965).

[2/] Directors of Training, APA Approved Graduate Departments of Psychology 1965-66 (unpublished list obtained from the American Psychological Association).

[3/] "Approved Residencies - Psychiatry," The Journal of the American Medical Association, 194 (October-December, 1965), pp.227-235.

[4/] American Bar Association, "Law Schools on the Approved List of A.B.A., 1964," Review of Legal Education, Law Schools and Bar Admission Requirements in the United States, (Chicago: Fall, 1964), pp. 4-16.

deans and directors of schools of social work; directors of clinical psychology programs; directors of education programs at psychiatric residency centers; and deans of schools of law. Approximately two-thirds of the questionnaires were filled out by the dean or director; the remainder were completed by respondents in other administrative or teaching positions of the school.

Questionnaire Returns From the Professional Schools. Table I below shows the rate of questionnaire returns from each of the four types of professional schools.

TABLE I

RETURN RATES OF PROJECT QUESTIONNAIRES FROM PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS

TYPE OF SCHOOL	NUMBER OF QUESTIONNAIRES SENT	NUMBER OF QUESTIONNAIRES RETURNED	RETURN RATE %
Social Work	58	50	86
Clinical psychology	67 a/	46	70
Psychiatry	234 b/	191	82
Law	133 c/	87	65
TOTAL	492	374	76

a/ Excludes one school on the approved list which had since discontinued.
b/ Excludes four Centers which had since merged with other Centers.
c/ Excludes one law school which had since discontinued.

The rate of questionnaire returns from professional schools follows a strikingly even pattern among the nine regions of the United States. The only major exception appears to be the disproportionately high return rate from the West North Central region (Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota). Table II below shows the return rate from professional schools by region.

TABLE II

RETURN RATE OF PROJECT QUESTIONNAIRES FROM PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS BY REGION

	RETURN RATE IN PER CENT			
REGION a/	SOCIAL WORK	CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY	PSYCHIATRY	LAW
New England	80	83	88	57
Middle Atlantic	75	62	79	37
East North Central	91	64	77	68
West North Central	100	100	100	86
South Atlantic	88	67	75	74
East South Central	50	60	86	71
West South Central	100	83	83	60
Mountain	100	60	100	88
Pacific	83	33	79	60
TOTAL RETURN RATE	86	70	82	65
NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	(50)	(46)	(191)	(87)

a/ The nine regions correspond to those utilized by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in their Uniform Crime Reports.

Schools of social work responding to the project questionnaire are located in thirty-one states and the District of Columbia. Responding schools of clinical psychology are located in twenty-two states and the District of Columbia. Psychiatric residency centers are located in thirty-six states and the District of Columbia, and responding schools of law are located in thirty-eight states and the District of Columbia. New York is represented by the largest number of schools of social work, clinical psychology, and psychiatric residency centers. California is represented by the largest number of law schools.

APPENDIX C

UNIVERSITY CRIME AND DELINQUENCY CENTERS

Data for this directory were drawn from 74 of the 75 organizations originally presumed to be University Crime and Delinquency Centers.[1/] Table I below classifies the 75 organizational units included in the original mailing. About a third (27) of these organizations met project criteria for a University Crime and Delinquency Center. Twenty-three centers offered training programs during both the 1965/66 and 1966/67 academic years. One Center was operative during the 1965/66 academic year but terminated at the end of that year. Three Centers did not begin training operations until September, 1966.

TABLE I

CLASSIFICATION OF ORGANIZATIONAL UNITS PREVIOUSLY CITED[a/] AS SPECIAL UNIVERSITY CENTERS FOR TRAINING IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE FIELDS

TYPE OF ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT	RESPONDENTS (N)	RESPONDENTS %
Special university Centers for Criminal Justice training b/	(27)	36
Academic departments for Criminal Justice training	(32)	43
Centers not at a university, or University Centers in fields other than Criminal Justice	(10)	13
Special university Centers for Criminal Justice terminated prior to 1965/66	(3)	4
Special university Centers for Criminal Justice research (only)	(2)	3
No response	(1)	1
TOTAL	(75)	100

a/ Cited in the literature.
b/ Centers engaged in training for Criminal Justice during the academic year 1965/66 or 1966/67.

[1/] A review of earlier studies and the relevant literature yielded a preliminary list of 75 "centers" which were cited as offering training for the criminal justice fields in the academic years 1965/66 or 1966/67. Questionnaires were mailed to the directors or administrative heads of each "center."

The Centers for which data are reported are located in 17 states and the District of Columbia. Five Centers are found in California and three in Ohio. Illinois, Texas, and the District of Columbia each have two Centers. The remaining Centers are located in 13 different states.[1/]

The distribution of Centers among the nine regions of the country is shown in Table II below. Seven of the Centers, representing the largest regional concentration, are found in the East North Central region. Three regions (New England, East South Central, and Mountain) are represented by one Center each. The other sixteen Centers are fairly evenly distributed among the remaining regions.

TABLE II

UNIVERSITY CENTERS CLASSIFIED BY REGION

REGION a/	(N)	%
New England	(1)	4
Middle Atlantic	(2)	7
East North Central	(7)	26
West North Central	(3)	11
South Atlantic	(4)	15
East South Central	(1)	4
West South Central	(3)	11
Mountain	(1)	4
Pacific	(5)	19
TOTAL	(27)	100

a/ The nine regions correspond to those used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation for purposes of their Uniform Crime Reports.

[1/] Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Utah, Wisconsin.

A majority of Centers (22) are located at a senior college or a graduate professional school. The distribution of the Center population by the level of the college or university at which they are located is presented below in Table III.

TABLE III

UNIVERSITY CENTERS CLASSIFIED BY LEVEL OF COLLEGE AT WHICH THEY ARE LOCATED

COLLEGE LEVEL	(N)	%
Junior college	(3)	11
Senior college [a]	(15)	56
Graduate professional school	(7)	26
Unclear	(2)	7
TOTAL	(27)	100

[a] These do not include centers located at graduate professional schools.

APPENDIX D

PROBATION/PAROLE SYSTEMS

The 807 probation and parole systems from which data were drawn for this directory constitute a 49 per cent return of the 1,647 systems in the United States which were listed in a comprehensive agency directory[1] and to which project questionnaires were mailed from February to June, 1966.[2]

Table I below shows the distribution of responding probation and parole systems among nine regions of the United States.

TABLE I

RESPONDING PROBATION AND PAROLE SYSTEMS CLASSIFIED BY REGION

REGION[a]	NUMBER AND PER CENT OF RESPONDING SYSTEMS (N)	%
New England	(56)	6.9
Middle Atlantic	(109)	13.5
East North Central	(214)	26.5
West North Central	(71)	8.8
South Atlantic	(120)	14.9
East South Central	(40)	5.0
West South Central	(55)	6.8
Mountain	(64)	7.9
Pacific	(77)	9.5
All Regions of the U.S.[b]	(1)	.1
TOTAL	(807)	99.9

[a] The nine regions correspond to those used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation for purposes of their Uniform Crime Reports. Federal district probation and parole offices were assigned to the region containing that city in which the district office was located.

[b] Centralized federal systems serving all regions of the country.

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[1] National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Probation and Parole Directory, U.S. and Canada, (New York: 1963). This directory was updated in 1965 through correspondence with relevant state departments, and reports from field staff of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency.

[2] Nineteen additional systems were removed from the population (and the number adjusted to 1,647) due to post office returns for "no such address" or letters stating that the organization performed no probation/parole functions or was part of a larger probation/parole system receiving a project questionnaire.

The composition of responding probation and parole systems by function and age of offenders is contained in Table II below.

TABLE II

RESPONDING PROBATION AND PAROLE SYSTEMS CLASSIFIED BY FUNCTION AND AGE LEVEL OF OFFENDERS

FUNCTION AND AGE LEVEL OF OFFENDERS	NUMBER AND PER CENT OF RESPONDING SYSTEMS	
	(N)	%[a]
Probation (only)		
Adults (only)	(79)	10
Juveniles (only)	(242)	30
Adults and juveniles	(170)	21
Sub-total	(491)	61
Parole (only)		
Adults (only)	(16)	2
Juveniles (only)	(10)	1
Adults and juveniles	(4)	< 1
Sub-total	(30)	4
Probation and parole		
Adults (only)	(23)	3
Juveniles (only)	(120)	15
Adults and juveniles	(142)	18
Sub-total	(285)	35
Unclear	(1)	< 1
TOTAL	(807)	100

[a] Percentages are rounded for ease in reading.

Table III below shows the distribution of responding probation and parole systems by the level of government at which they are located.

TABLE III

QUESTIONNAIRE RETURNS FROM PROBATION AND PAROLE SYSTEMS
CLASSIFIED BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT

GOVERNMENT LEVEL	NUMBER OF QUESTIONNAIRES SENT	NUMBER OF QUESTIONNAIRES RETURNED	RETURN RATE %
Federal	74	47	64
State	126	80	64
County	1,355	633	47
Municipal	92	47	51
TOTAL	1,647	807	49

The probation/parole systems responding to project questionnaires are located in 49 states and the District of Columbia.[1] Michigan is represented by the largest number of probation/parole systems (70),[2] followed by Ohio (57), New York (51), California (43), and Massachusetts (42). Those states with the smallest representation are Wyoming and West Virginia (2 each) and Alaska and Vermont (1 each).

A detailed questionnaire of 14 pages (long form) was mailed to 247 probation or parole systems considered most likely to engage in extensive training. These systems were of the following types: (1) "centralized" systems on the state and federal levels;[3] (2) systems with ten or more full-time probation or parole officers[4] on any level of government. The return rate from these larger systems was 74 per cent.

1/ Rhode Island is not represented.

2/ Includes all probation/parole systems located within the state, regardless of government level.

3/ A "centralized" system was defined as one which had probation or parole jurisdiction over an entire geographical-governmental unit (e.g., an entire state). A "decentralized" system is operationally autonomous but has jurisdiction only over one part of a geographical-governmental unit (e.g., federal district probation/parole offices).

4/ This is as indicated in the Probation and Parole Directory, op. cit.

A briefer questionnaire of four pages (short form) was sent to 1,400 smaller probation/parole systems whose staff included less than ten full-time probation/parole officers.[1] The return rate from these smaller systems was 45 per cent. A substantially higher rate of questionnaires was returned by larger systems than by smaller systems at each of the four levels of government. Table IV below summarizes the rate of questionnaire return by government level and size of system.

TABLE IV

QUESTIONNAIRE RETURNS FROM PROBATION AND PAROLE SYSTEMS CLASSIFIED BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT AND SIZE OF SYSTEM

LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT AND SIZE OF SYSTEM	NUMBER OF QUESTIONNAIRES SENT	RETURNED	RETURN RATE %
Federal			
Large	12	9	75
Small	62	38	61
State			
Large	91	64	70
Small	35	16	46
County			
Large	130	101	78
Small	1,225	532	43
Municipal			
Large	14	8	57
Small	78	39	50
TOTALS	1,647	807	49

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[1] Follow-up questionnaires to non-respondents were also of the short-form variety. In all instances, questionnaires were addressed personally to the chief probation/parole officer or his administrative equivalent.

APPENDIX E

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION SYSTEMS

The 334 correctional institution systems from which data were drawn for this directory constitute a 36 per cent return of the 920 correctional institution systems in the United States to which project questionnaires were directed from February to June, 1966. The return rate from all correctional institution systems other than jails and workhouses is 63 per cent.

Table I below shows the distribution of responding correctional institution systems among nine regions of the United States.

TABLE I

RESPONDING CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION SYSTEMS CLASSIFIED BY REGION

	NUMBER AND PER CENT OF RESPONDING SYSTEMS	
REGION	(N)	%
New England	(20)	6.0
Middle Atlantic	(43)	12.8
East North Central	(55)	16.4
West North Central	(44)	13.1
South Atlantic	(38)	11.3
East South Central	(17)	5.1
West South Central	(20)	6.0
Mountain	(32)	9.6
Pacific	(66)	19.7
All Regions of the U.S.	(0)	0.0
TOTAL	(335)[a/]	100.0

a/ Detailed information is lacking for one system; training is therefore reported on a total of 334 correctional institution systems.

Table II below shows the distribution of responding correctional institution systems by level of government and type of system.

TABLE II

RETURNS FROM CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION SYSTEMS CLASSIFIED BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT AND TYPE OF FACILITY

TYPE OF CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION SYSTEM	NUMBER OF QUESTIONNAIRES SENT	NUMBER OF QUESTIONNAIRES RETURNED	RETURN RATE %
State and federal systems with facilities designed for:			
Adults[a] only (e.g., prisons and reformatories)	41	35	85
Juveniles only (e.g., training schools)	44	32	73
Adults and juveniles	15	13	87
Sub-total	100	80[b]	80
City and county systems with facilities designed for:			
Adults only (jails and workhouses)	488	67	14
Juveniles only (training schools)	43	28	65
Adults and juveniles	-	3[c]	-
Sub-total	531	98	19
Juvenile detention homes[d]	216	125	58
Private institutions for juveniles	67	28	42
Unclear	6[c]	3[c]	-
TOTALS: All Systems	920	334	36

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[a] Includes "older youth" not classified as juvenile within the responding jurisdiction.

[b] Represents 78 state systems and two systems from the District of Columbia.

[c] Six systems, originally thought to be county jails, indicated otherwise. Three of these reported institutional facilities for both adults and juveniles. The remaining three systems could not be classified and were designated "unclear."

[d] Five detention homes are on the state level; three of these responded to project questionnaires. All other detention homes are on the city or county level.

The correctional institution systems responding to project questionnaires are located in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. California is represented by the largest number of correctional institution systems (45), followed by Pennsylvania (18), New York (16), Michigan (15), and Ohio (15). Those states with the smallest representation are Maryland, Mississippi, Montana, Rhode Island, and Vermont, each represented by one institutional system.

A detailed questionnaire of 16 pages (long form) was sent to those 210 institutional systems believed most likely to engage in extensive training because of larger offender populations, staff size, and/or greater financial resources. These systems were of the following types: (1) all systems on the state and federal levels;[1/] (2) county and city training schools for juveniles;[2/] and (3) private correctional institutions for juveniles.[3/] The return rate from all of these systems was 65 per cent.

[1/] Drawn from: The American Correctional Association, Directory, State and Federal Correctional Institutions of the United States of America, Canada, England, and Scotland, (Washington, D.C.: 1965). Eight institutional systems from this population were subsequently removed (and the number adjusted to 100) when eight states initially assumed to administer their adult and juvenile institutions in two separate systems responded as one system. The 100 institutional systems included were: 97 under state jurisdiction, one federal system, and two systems located in the District of Columbia.

[2/] Drawn from: Charles E. Lawrence, Directory of Public Training Schools Serving Delinquent Children, (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Children's Bureau, 1964). Juvenile state institutions in this directory were excluded from this category since they had already been included under state systems. One local juvenile training school originally included in this population was subsequently removed (and the number adjusted to 43) when we received a letter indicating that it no longer existed.

[3/] Drawn from: (1) Directory for Exceptional Children, (Boston: Porter Sargent, 1965); (2) New York State Department of Social Welfare, Directory of Child-Caring Institutions and Agencies, (New York: 1962). Two private institutions initially included in this population were later removed (and the number adjusted to 67) when they sent letters indicating that they did not accept court referrals and so were not "correctional" institutions.

A briefer questionnaire of six pages (short form) was sent to 710 institutional systems considered less likely to engage in training. This included city and county jails and workhouses[1] and juvenile detention homes.[2] The return rate from these systems (which almost always consisted of a single institution) was 28 per cent.

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[1] Drawn from an IBM listing of U.S. jails and workhouses compiled by the U.S. Bureau of Prisons in 1964. A one-seventh random sample was selected from each state because systems of this type were numerous and were not expected to have extensive in-service training programs. Seven jails originally selected in this manner were removed from the sample due to post office returns of "no such address" and inappropriate classification.

[2] Drawn from the following: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Directory of Detention Homes, (New York: 1964). Seven juvenile detention homes initially included in this population were subsequently removed (and the number adjusted to 216) due to post office returns of "no such address" or letters indicating that the detention home was part of a larger correctional system which had also received a project questionnaire.

APPENDIX F

LAW ENFORCEMENT SYSTEMS

The 308 law enforcement systems from which data were drawn for this directory constitute a 41 per cent return of the 759 systems to which project questionnaires were directed from February to June, 1966.[1] Questionnaires were returned from large systems at the rate of 66 per cent and from small systems at the rate of 29 per cent.

Table I below shows the distribution of responding law enforcement systems among nine regions of the United States.

TABLE I

RESPONDING LAW ENFORCEMENT SYSTEMS CLASSIFIED BY REGION

	NUMBER AND PERCENT OF RESPONDING SYSTEMS	
REGION	(N)	%
New England	(16)	5.2
Middle Atlantic	(41)	13.3
East North Central	(52)	16.9
West North Central	(46)	14.9
South Atlantic	(37)	12.0
East South Central	(15)	4.9
West South Central	(28)	9.1
Mountain	(25)	8.1
Pacific	(44)	14.3
All regions of the United States	(4)	1.3
	(308)	100.0

Table II below shows the distribution of responding law enforcement systems by the level of government at which they are located.

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[1] Drawn from: (1) Law Enforcement Personnel in the U.S. Government (unpublished), provided by the Division of Probation, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts in 1965, and (2) The National Police Chiefs and Sheriffs Information Bureau, The National Directory of Law Enforcement Administrators, (Milwaukee: 1965).

TABLE II

QUESTIONNAIRE RETURNS FROM LAW ENFORCEMENT SYSTEMS CLASSIFIED BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT

GOVERNMENT LEVEL	NUMBER OF QUESTIONNAIRES SENT	NUMBER OF QUESTIONNAIRES RETURNED	RETURN RATE %
Federal[a]	8	4	50
State[b]	49	33	67
County	372	104	28
Municipal[c]	330	167	51
TOTALS	759	308	41

a/ The eight federal systems are as follows: Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Marshals, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Bureau of Customs, Internal Revenue Service, Bureau of Narcotics, Bureau of the Postal Inspector, and the U.S. Secret Service.

b/ There are only 49 state law enforcement systems; Hawaii has no law enforcement department operating at the state level.

c/ The Washington, D.C. police department was classified as a municipal system.

The law enforcement systems responding to project questionnaires are located in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. California is represented by the largest number of law enforcement systems (25), followed by Texas (17), Ohio (16), New York (15), and New Jersey (13). Those states with the smallest representation are Arkansas, Delaware, Maine, Mississippi, New Hampshire, Utah, West Virginia, and Wyoming, each represented by one law enforcement system.

A detailed questionnaire of 15 pages (long form) was mailed to 237 law enforcement systems considered most likely to engage in extensive training. These systems were of the following types: (1) all systems on the state and federal levels; (2) system in large counties;[1] (3) systems in large municipalities.[2] The return rate from these large systems was 66 per cent.

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[1] Operationally defined as counties whose county seat had a population of 250,000 or more.

[2] Cities with a population of 100,000 or more.

A briefer questionnaire of six pages (short form) was mailed to 522 law enforcement systems located in smaller counties and municipalities as follows: (1) a 10 per cent random sample of small counties whose county seat had a population under 250,000 within each state; (2) a 1/33rd (3.3 per cent) random sample of small cities (population under 100,000) within each state. The return rate from these smaller law enforcement systems was 29 per cent.

Table III below summarizes the rate of questionnaire return by government level and the size of population in which the law enforcement system is located.

TABLE III

QUESTIONNAIRE RETURNS FROM LAW ENFORCEMENT SYSTEMS CLASSIFIED BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT AND POPULATION SIZE

LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT AND POPULATION SIZE	NUMBER OF QUESTIONNAIRES		RETURN RATE
	SENT	RETURNED	%
Federal			
Large	8	4	50
Small	-	-	-
State			
Large	49	33	67
Small	-	-	-
County			
Large	48	22	46
Small	324	82	25
Municipal			
Large	132	98	74
Small	198	69	35
	759	308	41

Among the 308 respondents from law enforcement, almost half (46 per cent) report that their system maintains a separate juvenile unit to deal with delinquents (N=142). Thirty-nine per cent report that their juvenile work is integrated into regular units (N=119). Fifteen per cent gave no answer or could not be classified (N=47).

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U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1968 O—280-841

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Social and Rehabilitation Service
Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development

JD PUBLICATION NO. 78